

DAILY METAL REPORTER

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METALS

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In This Issue:

SLIDING SCALE EXCISE TAXES ON LEAD AND ZINC IMPORTS

For:

CHARLES E. SCHWAB, Chairman
Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee

Against:

JEAN VUILLEQUEZ, Vice President
The American Metal Co., Ltd.

BRITISH METAL MARKETS

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

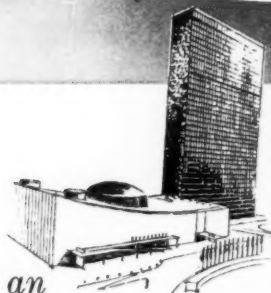
U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

**AUGUST
1957**

LEAD



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Two LINE Editorials

Senator Goldwater's idea seems to be that "Modern Republicanism" is just another name for extravagant Republicanism.

* * *

An editor says: "It's hard to tell which side Tito is on." A good guess would be that he's on Tito's side.

* * *

Cutting down on the mail deliveries might not be such a bad idea if the postman could be persuaded not to deliver all those letters you don't want to get.

* * *

A Harvard professor has stated that Texas is suffering from "a subculture continuum," and it is predicted that Texans won't like this if they ever find out what it means.

* * *

An astronomer tells us that a comet strikes the earth only once in 80,000,000 years; but he fails to tell us whether one has struck within the last 79,000,000 years, so we don't know when it's time to start worrying about it.

* * *

Every Cabinet member agrees that the budget should be drastically cut—but, of course, without reducing the appropriations for his own department.

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business...

Under today's competitive conditions, a manufacturer can't afford to take anything for granted. He continually seeks to improve even the so-called "perfect" product and to reduce production costs.

One such progressive manufacturer, in reviewing the materials and processes used in making their spherical roller bearing cages, sought the opinion of others. One of those "others" was Revere's Technical Advisory Service, which was called in to review the kind of brass that was being used in the cages and to study the problem first-hand. This meant consulting with the engineering department as well as observing the manner in which the bearing cages were being produced.

After a careful study recommendations were made. The result was the adoption of specification changes in the brass strip used which, in addition to improving the quality of their roller bearing cages, gave this manufacturer the following money-saving advantages: One bore pressing operation has been eliminated. Machining is more easily accomplished. Less machining is required. Tool life has been increased with some speeds increased up to 100% and feeds up to 30%.

Rework due to burrs has been greatly reduced. One step less is required in the deburring operation while savings through reduced cycle time for remaining deburring operations are up to 40%. Chips are small now... there is no "angel hair" to clutter work area. Life of punch used in notching roller bearing cage has been doubled. Now a run may be completed with-

out making tool adjustments due to sharpening tools. Machining speeds and feeds have been substantially increased over those in machining the former alloy. Die setters report that considerable work has been eliminated in setting up the tools used. All of which resulted in substantial savings in time and money.

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and with the greatest economy... be it brass, copper or aluminum or any one of their alloys. It is also another example of the many advantages of working closely with *your* supplier, whether it be through Purchasing, Production, Engineering or Design Departments, separately or collectively. It is one sound way to go about lowering production costs, improving manufacturing techniques and bettering *your* product.



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Washington Report



August 7, 1957

THE BATTLE over the proposed lead and zinc import taxes was formally joined here during the month in review. The opening round was fought before the Senate Interior Committee but the main bout took place before the House Ways and Means Committee which must initiate any revenue legislation. As of this writing, there has been no decision, but those opposed to legislating higher excise taxes on both metals seemed more confident about the outcome.

Spearheading the Washington invasion of the excise tax proponents was a recently-formed Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee headed by Charles Schwab. Also speaking for the Administration-sponsored legislation was an impressive

battery of top Government officials, including Under Secretary of Interior H. O. Chilson, Defense Mobilization Director Gordon Gray, and Willis C. Armstrong, Acting Assistant Secretary of State. Among those who opposed new restrictions on imports were Jean Vuillequez, vice president of the American Metal Co., representatives of agricultural groups worried about loss of their own markets if other nations retaliate for higher U. S. duties, and imports. (The views of Mr. Vuillequez and Mr. Schwab will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

Lead, Zinc Stockpiling

Government officials strongly endorsed the proposed legislation. Mr. Chilson declared that "imports of lead and zinc have now gone well beyond the point of providing a needed supplement to our domestic production and are, in fact, threatening to supplant domestic production." The views of Mr. Gray aroused a good deal of interest, particularly his statement that the nation's long-range stockpile objectives for lead and zinc are nearing attainment. The ODM Chief said:

"At the current rate of procurement it will be only a matter of months before the long-term stockpile objective for zinc is fully on hand. And in not many months thereafter the long-term stockpile objective for lead will likewise have been attained. Furthermore, there appears to be no justification under existing guidance, policies and criteria for increasing these objectives."

Earlier in the month the ODM had issued a directive that the U. S. Government would continue its stockpile buying program for both metals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. In addition to lead and zinc, ODM authorized the purchase of electrolytic chromium, amosite asbestos, metallurgical fluorspar, battery grade manganese, chemical grade manganese, Muscovite type mica, jewel bearings and selenium.

Barter Purchase List

Lead and zinc also were included

on a shortened list of items which figure in the barter program (U. S. surplus farm products in exchange for foreign strategic materials). Also on this list are: aluminum, refractory grade chromite, copper, metallurgical fluorspar, palladium, selenium, amosite asbestos, antimony, bauxite, battery grade manganese, chemical grade manganese ore, metallurgical grade manganese ore, Muscovite mica and crude silicon.

It was made clear that the ODM directive has no bearing on the present status of the barter arrangement which, for all intents and purposes, was unchanged. For any changes to be made, the Agriculture Department would have to relax its present standards and no action of this sort was taken. All the ODM has done is indicate that lead and zinc are still on the barter list and should Agriculture decide to relax its barter curbs, both metals could be exchanged for U. S. farm surpluses and added to the supplemental stockpile.

Brass Mill Imports

In a statement filed with the House Ways and Means Committee, Theodore E. Veltfort, managing director of the Copper and Brass Research Association, said that if Congress decides to impose an excise tax on imports of slab zinc it should also include a tax on the zinc content of imported brass mill products.

Mr. Veltfort warned that if the proposed tax is not applied to the zinc content of such imports, "then foreign exporters who would have to pay the tax if they shipped zinc to this country would escape it if they arranged to have such zinc imported in brass mill products to be shipped here."

Metal Barter Program

In mid-July the Agriculture Department's program of bartering surplus U. S. farm products for strategic materials from abroad was the subject of a hearing by the Senate Agriculture Committee. Undersecretary of

the Interior Chilson reported that since the middle of 1956 the Commodity Credit Corp. (which handles barter deals for the Agriculture Department) had negotiated for \$72,000,000 in zinc and \$40,000,000 in lead.

While noting that the entry of the CCC into barter was not accompanied by a U. S. price increase for lead and zinc, Mr. Chilson said suspension of the program at the end of last April was followed a few days later by price declines for both metals.

Aluminum Sales to GSA

Another hearing also made news during the month. General Services Administrator Franklin G. Floete told the Senate-House Committee on Defense on July 31 that he has worked out at tentative agreement with the Aluminum Co. of America and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. under which the companies will limit their sales of excess domestic output of primary aluminum to the Government while they continue to import the metal from Canada.

The GSA Chief said his agency had purchased some 400 million pounds of aluminum from Alcoa and Kaiser under Korean War contracts that soon will expire. The contracts commit the Government to buy for the defense stockpile surplus production of aluminum. GSA does the purchasing for the Government.

Mr. Floete said Alcoa has agreed to deduct 80 per cent of its Canadian imports from the total amount of aluminum it tenders to the Government. A similar agreement with Kaiser would deduct 75 per cent of that company's shipments from Canada.

All told, Mr. Floete said, the two companies and also Reynolds Metals Co., can make the Government buy up to 1,800,000,000 pounds of their excess production until the contracts run out in mid-1959. At current market prices this would cost about \$450,000,000.

In explanation of its position Alcoa stated its contract with a Canadian aluminum producers has been a matter of public record, that the contract was made to augment the short supply of the metal for defense needs in the U. S. during the Korean War.

Needs New Nickel Markets

Commenting on the U. S. rejection of an offer by the International Nickel Co. to supply nickel for the U. S. stockpile from the company's new development in Manitoba, Canada, Henry S. Wingate, president, said new markets will have to be discovered by Inco for its rapidly expanding production.

He said rejection of the offer has "had a good effect in that it has us realize that we have a marketing job to do."

DMEA Aid Provisions

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee on July 29, Howard I. Young, president of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., urged the committee to consider favorably the adoption of legislation similar to that now in force which makes it possible for a company which meets all of the requirements of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration to obtain Government participation in the development of projects without

(Continued on Page 16)

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SLIDING SCALE EXCISE TAXES NEEDED ON LEAD AND ZINC IMPORTS TO MAINTAIN U. S. MINING INDUSTRY

Foreign Producers Flooding Domestic Markets and Forcing Shutdowns;
Higher Rates Required Than Contained in Pending Measure H. R. 8257

By CHARLES E. SCHWAB, Chairman, Emergency Lead-Zinc Committees

THE value of the lead and zinc mines, smelters and refineries of the United States is approximately one billion dollars. They contribute importantly to the economy and defense of the nation and specifically to the economy of 27 states.

Lead and zinc must compete in international markets and are therefore dependent upon the prices prevailing elsewhere in the world. Lead and zinc are internationally traded commodities much like wheat, cotton and corn.

The President of the United States and Congress itself have several times declared their belief that we must maintain a strong and vigorous mining industry in the United States for our military protection as well as for our prosperity. In 1953, the lead and zinc miners of the United States were feeling the impact of sharply increased volumes of competition from lead and zinc miners abroad, causing much distress. They followed the path prescribed by law seeking relief through an escape clause petition as provided by Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. The Tariff Commission, after a most thorough examination of the industry and its problems, recommended an increase in the tariff of the maximum permissible by law, that is 50 per cent above the "January 1, 1945" tariff rates. You are familiar with subsequent developments. The President decided to resort to military stockpiling of lead and zinc rather than to accept the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. This remedy proved temporarily helpful, but stockpiling is drawing to an end, and developments have occurred internationally through the stimulation of mine production abroad which have offset, to a large extent, the benefits derived by Government stockpiling.

Barter Program

In 1956 the Government instituted the barter of surplus agricultural commodities for lead and zinc produced abroad. This was done under the provisions of Public Law 480. Barter was the principal sustaining factor in the lead and zinc market until the Department of Agriculture suspended barter and established

rules and regulations recently which virtually terminated the use of this government authority.

I understand that this Administration is committed to a policy of trade liberalization but may I respectfully point out that trade liberalization does not contemplate the use of export control, subsidy, price control or quotas which are economic trade devices now used by our Government for other commodities. As a specific example applying to ourselves, price controls were imposed by the Government on the lead and zinc miners during the Korean conflict which absolutely prevented them from reaping the

benefit and stimulation of a world competitive market that caused prices to rise to an unusually high level.

Let me be specific. Foreign producers in Mexico, Australia, Africa and elsewhere were able to sell their products at prices of around 23c per pound for lead and over 30c per pound for zinc. In contrast controlled prices here were 17½c and 19½c for zinc; 17c and 19c for lead. As a matter of fact, the ensuing shortages of both lead and zinc in the United States compelled some manufacturers to import these high-cost metals, whereas the domestic miner was forbidden to export his output. The effect of the

TABLE I
WORLD MINE PRODUCTION OF ZINC
(Thousands of short tons recoverable)*

	1929	1938	1948	1955	1956
Mexico	190	185	189	297	274
Peru	13	17	65	183	177
Canada	126	258	277	433	419
Australia	146	207	167	241	262
Belgian Congo .....	...	7	51	75	124
Japan	11	22	37	120	135
Germany	157	205	32	102	102
Italy	95	101	74	111	116
Spain	56	58	52	99	91
Poland	101	78	96	142	155
U. S. S. R.	17	84	122	300	336
Elsewhere	186	223	185	391	410
Total	1,098	1,445	1,347	2,494	2,601
United States	728	515	630	515	538
Total World	1,826	1,960	1,977	3,009	3,139

*Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics, British Metal Corporation.

TABLE II
WORLD MINE PRODUCTION OF LEAD
(Thousands of Short Tons)*

	1929	1938	1948	1955	1956
Mexico	302	311	218	232	220
Peru	24	64	54	131	133
Canada	175	209	189	203	189
Australia	215	307	229	312	313
S. W. Africa	2	19	28	81	86
French Morocco .....	...	21	33	98	96
Burma	99	90	8	16	16
Germany	119	106	25	74	72
Italy	28	44	33	51	52
Spain	162	35	30	67	65
Yugoslavia	11	86	69	99	96
U. S. S. R.	10	76	83	255	290
Elsewhere	228	215	160	236	243
Total	1,375	1,584	1,159	1,855	1,871
United States	758	370	390	338	348
World total	2,133	1,953	1,549	2,193	2,219

*Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Excerpts of statement before House Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1957.

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high prices prevailing abroad was to stimulate extraordinarily the production of the lead and zinc mines in Latin America, Africa and elsewhere. This was the forerunner of the flood of imports to reach this country. The American miner did not have any corresponding stimulus to prospecting or production, being under strict price control.

The table below of the World Mine Production of Zinc bears on the point. It illustrates in general how zinc mine production abroad has grown sharply, while United States production has declined. (See Table I on Page 7.)

A similar table of World Mine Production of Lead tells a similar story for lead. (See Table II on Page 7.)

Government Responsibility

I strongly believe that when the Federal Government in the interest of national security enters upon commodity markets, as it has in lead and zinc, it has automatically assumed full responsibility for the results of that entry. When in times of emergency it is necessary for the Government to keep domestic prices within limits while at the same time stimulating production of essential material through various assistance programs it should also be prepared to correct the abnormality it has created as soon as it is apparent that the condition warrants correction. Lead and zinc are classic examples of what can be done to improve supplies of strategic materials by Government stimulation but they are also classic examples of what happens when conditions revert to more normal patterns and artificially stimulated output is forced upon competitive markets. Domestic producers because of high wages and other cost factors peculiar to the domestic economy are forced to take the full brunt of correction. Mines have closed and the welfare of communities dependent on lead and zinc have been adversely affected. Indeed, the industry has been plunged into an emergency condition with lead at 14c per pound and zinc at 10c.

Ordinarily in commodity markets, when production can be individually adjusted by the producer, it is reasonable to expect some curtailment of operations as prices decline, and conversely, an increase in production when a rising market signals a growth in demand. That is an economic characteristic of practically all free markets. But some foreign governments, notably Mexico and Australia, do not permit their lead and zinc mines to curtail or close, except under severe penalties, for fear of creating serious unemployment. This policy tends to prolong periods of depressed prices. American mines should be protected against it.

Traditional Method of Aid

I am confident that the lead and zinc mining industry would like to stand squarely on its own feet with no Government assistance whatsoever, but this is impossible in the economic circumstances under which lead and zinc mining has to be conducted in the United States. The traditional method for aiding the mining industry when it requires assistance

is through an appropriate tariff, and I am gratified to see that the long-range mineral program of the Administration recognizes this approach, for it must have explored every avenue open to Government, such as subsidies, quotas, and stockpiling, to help foster a strong and vigorous domestic mining industry.

At the time the Tariff Act of 1930 was adopted, the protection accorded lead mining in the United States was roughly 50 per cent. The miners made no attempt at that time to increase their rate. It was the same rate that had existed since the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922. They could not, of course, have foreseen that the nation would, in a matter of a few years, be engaged in World War II, and that inflation would completely undermine the lead and zinc tariff structure established by Congress. Obviously, the specific tariff rates on lead and zinc fixed by Congress proved of diminishing value as inflation progressed. Had the miners been protected by an ad valorem rate of 50 per cent instead of a specific rate, they would not be before you today endorsing an upward adjustment of their rates. The spirit of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act contemplated a reduction not to exceed 50 per cent. Subsequent revisions of the Act permitted a further cut of 50 per cent, but none intended to reduce the tariff protection from 50 per cent to the 8 per cent which prevailed just a few months ago.

Flood of Imports

Foreign producers have swamped the domestic lead and zinc markets with imports to a degree that must be corrected. In some cases, practically the entire mine production abroad has sought a home in the United States. Now it is all very well for us to permit our foreign friends to share our markets, but I submit that when they flood the country with practically their entire production or the major portion of it, and thereby depress our own markets or force our domestic mines to close, it is time to call a halt.

Briefly, H. R. 8257 suspends the present tariff on lead and zinc and proposes a sliding scale of import excise taxes when the domestic price falls below 17c for lead and 14½c for zinc. Above these two "peril point" prices there will be no duties whatsoever on imports. Unfortunately, the

proposed sliding scale of import taxes provided in the Bill, which broadly follow the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, are not sufficient to give the assistance the domestic mining industry needs.

Recommends Amendments

While we recommend the enactment of H. R. 8257, and agree with the basic principles proposed, we respectfully submit that certain minimum amendments are required to make the Bill effective:

(a) The "peril point" of 17c for lead and 14½c for zinc conforms to the early-1954 studies by the Tariff Commission. Noteworthy, domestic prices of 16c for lead and 13½c for zinc were supported by means of governmental stockpiling and barter programs. Also, with respect to the proposed peril point, during the Korean conflict by governmental order ceiling prices of 17c-19c for lead and 17½c-19½c for zinc were established; and during this time tariffs on lead and zinc were suspended subject to reinstatement if either metal dropped below 18c. This is clearly government recognition of the reasonableness of the "peril points" envisaged by the Bill.

(b) We respectfully submit our conclusion that the schedule of import excise tax rates proposed in H. R. 8257 do not meet the criteria of the peril points developed over the last few years as I have indicated below.

Take zinc for example. Today's domestic price is 10c. If the proposed schedule of excise tax were in effect (with the suspension of present tariff) the domestic price would only be between 11c and 11½c (2c excise tax minus 0.7 present tariff leaves net gain of 1.3c). Thus, the schedule of excise tax falls far short of providing a domestic "peril point" price which was intended and one at which the U. S. industry can regain its strength.

Similarly for lead with today's price of 14c. Subtracting present tariff from the proposed excise tax, the domestic price would still be less than the peril point of 17c. In addition should lead drop further to 13c or 12c, as well it can, the proposed excise tax falls

(Continued on Page 11)

TABLE III
PIG LEAD

(all figures in "cents per lb.")				
U. S. Price	17c or above	16-17c	15-16c	Below 15c
1. Present Tariff	1-1/16	1-1/16	1-1/16	1-1/16
2. Tariff Commission's Recommendations—				
3. May 1954	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
3. "Administration Bill"	0	1.0	2.0	3.0
4. Industry Recommendations	0	3.0	4.0	5.0

SLAB ZINC

U. S. Price	14½c or above	13½-14½c	12½-13½c	Below 12½c
1. Present Tariff	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2. Tariff Commission's Recommendations—				
3. May 1954	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
3. "Administration Bill"	0	0.5	1.25	2.0
4. Industry Recommendations	0	3.0	4.0	5.0

U. S. EXCISE TAXES WOULD CUT LEAD, ZINC OUTPUT IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND IMPAIR OUR SECURITY

Gov't Tinkering With Market Responsible for Overproduction and Present Depressed Prices; Best Solution Is to Allow Free Play of Supply, Demand

By JEAN VUILLEQUEZ, Vice President, The American Metal Company, Limited

THE sliding scale feature would cause wide and frequent price fluctuations. Such fluctuations are undesirable to the lead and zinc industry here and abroad because they tend to reduce consumption.

The prices used in the proposed legislation are too high. They are higher than the market prices for lead and zinc prevailing during periods when the United States Government purchased substantial quantities of these metals for the stockpile, and against sales of surplus agricultural products.

High-Cost Mines

The proposed legislation would not help the United States mines which are high cost. Only a direct subsidy or bonus or a self-defeating, very high tariff, would help such mines. A very high tariff can only reduce consumption. Under this proposed legislation the prices of lead and zinc in the United States, in my opinion, would not increase materially. What would happen is that the prices realized by foreign countries would be reduced.

During World War II — 1940-1946, inclusive — foreign countries supplied us with a total of about 2¾ million tons of zinc and about 2¼ million tons of lead. These supplies were of immeasurable assistance in winning World War II. My company's share of these imports was about 700,000 tons of zinc and 475,000 tons of lead and they were sold to the United States Government at or below, chiefly below, the United States Government ceiling prices.

Korean War Emergency

It has been implied by certain persons that during the Korean emergency foreign lead and zinc did not come to the United States in sufficient supply and only at much higher prices than our ceiling prices. This implication is an unfair distortion of the facts, at least so far as my company is concerned. During the emergency we imported about 355,000 tons of zinc and 360,000 tons of lead,



JEAN VUILLEQUEZ

which were sold to buyers in the United States at or below ceiling prices. We also imported additional quantities amounting to about 8,000 tons of zinc and 60,000 tons of lead, which were sold at ceiling prices plus premiums amounting to about ¾ of a cent per pound and 1¾ cents per pound, respectively.

All these imports paid the United States import duty except for a short period during 1952 when the United States import duty was suspended. The import duty, in the case of lead, ranged from 1 1/16 cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound (except for the duty suspension period of February 12, 1952 to June 26, 1952).

With respect to zinc, the import duty ranged from ⅞ of a cent per pound to 7/10 of a cent per pound except during the period February 12, 1952 to July 24, 1952, when the duty was suspended.

Importers Paid Duty

In other words, on the average, imports by our company, and I believe by others, during the Korean emergency realized less than sales by domestic producers due to payment of the import duty. During World War II, the United States Government absorbed the import duty. No such arrangement was made during the Korean emergency.

Furthermore, during this emer-

gency zinc was allocated by the International Raw Materials Committee. The United States obtained its full allocation of zinc, which included substantial tonnages for the United States Government strategic stockpile.

Lead was not allocated by the Materials Committee because it was not considered in short supply. The United States Government also purchased important tonnages of lead for its stockpile during the Korean emergency.

Lead, Zinc "Dumping"

It has also been alleged that lead and zinc have been dumped in the United States. So far as my company is concerned, and I think this applies to all large steady importers into the United States, there has been no dumping within the meaning of the Anti-Dumping Act.

It is not true that low wage rates in foreign countries necessarily result in lower costs. The hearings of the Tariff Commission during 1953 brought out that most foreign mines are higher grade than most mines in the United States and that some higher grade mines abroad are higher cost than most United States mines because of higher taxes and costs of transportation to the market. Foreign imports of course continue to pay the present United States import duty. In our opinion, the decrease in United States mine production is due chiefly to the reduction in grade of United States mines.

Would Hit Foreign Countries

This legislation would reduce the economic production in foreign countries which supplied us during, and since the end of World War II. The largest suppliers — Canada and Mexico — we believe are considered part of our mobilization base as established by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The countries who supply important quantities of lead and zinc to the United States purchased during 1956 about \$5 billion worth of American products, chiefly manufactured and agricultural. Their sales of lead and

Summary of statement before House Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C., August 2, 1957.

zinc to the United States consumers during 1956 brought them about 1/5 of a billion dollars, or about 1/25 of their purchases from us.

Would Impair Relations

Passage of this proposed legislation would impair our relations with these countries. They take the view that the import duty they are already paying is more than sufficient and that there are other ways in which the United States can protect its lead and zinc industry.

Aluminum has made heavy inroads into the uses of lead and zinc, particularly in zinc die castings, zinc for galvanizing, and lead covered cables. There are other competitors of lead and zinc, such as plastics and titanium. These competitive substitute materials, over the years, have spent very large sums of money to promote the uses and to find new uses for their products.

Inadequate Research

In comparison, the promotional and research work of the lead and zinc industry, both here and abroad, has been woefully inadequate. What the lead and zinc industry really needs, in my opinion, is a progressive program to search for new uses, and accelerated promotional work. Recent discussions among certain members of the industry, here and abroad, give promise that some joint effective program of research for new uses may be established. But this is a long range program — effective results if any will take years to materialize. This Committee must, of course, deal with the present situation.

Lead and zinc prices, particularly zinc, are low for all producers, foreign and domestic alike. Production is being reduced not only here, but also in foreign countries. The United States Government has followed on and off purchasing policies for the strategic stockpile and against sales

of surplus agricultural products. Stockpile purchasing has been accelerated or it has been decelerated. Both metals are now overproduced. Uneconomic production here and abroad should be allowed to decline.

Decline in Prices

The decline in prices of lead and zinc over the last few months has been due chiefly to removal of the price prop of purchases of lead and zinc against sales of surplus agricultural products. In my opinion, it is unsound to sell agricultural products for dollars and to buy lead and zinc with the proceeds unless the lead and zinc are needed for our national security.

I believe our present stockpile objective and the production available to us in the United States and from other countries in the Western Hemisphere is adequate for our security. In fact, World War II was started with no stocks of lead and zinc in the hands of our Government. It ended with very large stocks owned by Metals Reserve Company, an RFC subsidiary, most of which stocks were subsequently transferred to the United States Government's strategic stockpile.

Urges Further Study

Testimony before this committee has disclosed that many of the proponents of higher tariffs on lead and zinc consider the proposed legislation inadequate. Higher tariffs or excise taxes which would satisfy most of the domestic lead-zinc industry would be so high as to reduce substantially the uses of these two metals. From the phraseology of the Administration's proposal, it would appear that the possible benefits would not be effective, at the earliest, until January 1, 1958. It seems to us that there is, therefore, time during which this committee or its staff or the Administration, including the Tariff

Commission, could study further the lead and zinc situation.

During this five-months' period there should be enough time to investigate fully the economics of lead and zinc, the mining companies in the United States which should be assisted, and the best method which would achieve this objective after taking into consideration all aspects of our national economy.

Schwab Sees Need for Sliding Scale Taxes on U. S. Lead, Zinc Imports

(Continued from Page 9)

short of its intent to provide adequate "peril point."

Table III on page 9 will help clarify the differences in the tariff and excise schedules, present and prospective.

At the "peril point" of 17c for lead and 14½c for zinc the industry proposes a 3c excise tax to provide an effective deterrent for unneeded imports to break the domestic price below these peril points. In addition, two more 1c increases are proposed below this to ultimately provide the maximum of 5c needed to protect the peril points of the Bill.

In the case of zinc today with a domestic price of 10c the 5c excise tax would prevent importers who will sell zinc for 9-10c from breaking the domestic zinc price below 14½c.

The same is true of lead. Importers who will sell lead at 11-12c will be unable to break the domestic price below a "peril point" at which U. S. industry can compete.

(c) While the previous tabulation applies to imported refined lead or zinc, the schedule for imported crude ore or concentrates we recommend is 70 per cent of line "4." We know of no reason for the variable percentages (from 50 per cent to 90 per cent) as provided in the Bill.

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LONDON COPPER PRICES AT END OF JULY LOWEST SINCE RESUMPTION OF TRADING ON OPEN MARKET

Red Metal Outlook Linked to U. S. Consumption Trend; Tin Situation Easier; Lead Seen 'Bumping Bottom'; Industry Hits Timing of U. K. Gov't Zinc Sale

August 2, 1957

THE COPPER market here during July had some ups and downs but on balance there was no improvement in quotations, the figure at the end of the month actually being the lowest daily closing price recorded on the London market since open market trading was resumed.

At the beginning of the month, a stronger tone developed temporarily on the report that Chile was considering the possibility of a 10 per cent cut in output. Such a step would, of course, have materially affected the statistical outlook and it is hardly surprising that the London market reacted quite sharply. The ground gained was soon lost, however, when it became evident that Chile was not anxious to curtail output, and a dull period ensued until about July 20, when the European rockbreakers on the Rhodesian Copperbelt threatened to strike for shorter working hours on Saturdays.

Rhodesian Strike

The producing companies reacted very strongly and as the men refused to return to work on the old basis, closed all the major mines on the Copperbelt. As Rhodesian output is around 1,000 tons of copper a day, this was obviously also a potentially important variation in the supply picture, and gave the open market a little better tone for a time, although it was very noticeable that consumers failed to react, despite the issuing of force majeure notices in respect of some of the Rhodesian contracts. This suggests that European consumers have not run their stocks down unduly and felt able to carry over a temporary interruption in Rhodesian supplies.

Short-Lived Stoppage

In the event, the stoppage was not very long. As may be imagined, such a development is of major consequence to the Northern Rhodesian Government, which depends so largely on the copper industry for its revenues. A Government representative was quickly dispatched to the Copperbelt to act as mediator and it is fairly obvious that a good deal of quiet Gov-

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

RST PRICE CHANGES

Changes in the Rhodesian Selection Trust's fixed electrolytic copper price, since it was established on May 9, 1955, and applicable to the RST's regular customers in the U. K. follow:

Date of Change	Pounds Sterling (Long Ton)	Equivalent in Cents Per Pound
1955		
May 9	280	35.00
August 2	325	40.625
September 5	360	45.00
1956		
February 27	385	48.125
April 30	350	43.75
May 28	320	40.00
June 18	300	37.50
July 2	275	34.375
August 1	300	37.50
October 15	280	35.00
October 24	265	33.125
November 12	280	35.00
December 17	270	33.75
1957		
February 1	250	31.25
February 19	240	30.00
June 14	230	28.75
July 1	220	27.50
August 12	210	26.25

ernment pressure was exerted on both sides to end the dispute as rapidly as possible.

Production was resumed on August 1, after the Rhodesian Government had appointed a Commission of Enquiry to look into the circumstances leading to the stoppage by the European rockbreakers, and also, having regard to the particular importance of the copper industry to the State economy, to investigate the suitability, or otherwise, of the provisions in the Northern Rhodesia laws or in

agreements between employer and employee organizations in the mining industry, for the avoidance and prompt settlement of trade disputes. These recent events in Rhodesia again draw attention to the influence of socio-political considerations on the copper supply position, bearing in mind the vital importance of the copper industry to the world's two biggest exporting countries.

Copper Price Trend

The big question now is whether the copper price level fully reflects the adverse features in the production situation, or whether some further decline in prices has to be faced. Opinions over here on the subject are now rather divided. So far consumers, if not actively bearish, are not yet convinced that the turning point has finally been reached, but some shrewd market observers are beginning to think the time has come to start buying again.

Much will depend on whether American consumer buying picks up after the holiday season, as it would seem that it is mainly in the U. S. A. that the first half of the year has witnessed a setback in consumption. Elsewhere it is the growing rate of production rather than a falling off in the use of the metal that has been the depressing feature.

Katanga Price

The announcement that from August 1 the big Belgian producing

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reported that at the end of May stocks of copper were down to 61,991 tons compared with 71,101 tons at the end of April. U. K. refined production in May totaled 20,442 tons of which 928 tons were wrought copper, 11,605 tons primary refined and 8,837 tons secondary refined, compared with a total of 14,522 tons in April. Consumption amounted to 56,461 tons (44,740 tons secondary refined, 11,721 tons primary blister) against 51,868 tons in April. Consumer refined stocks totaled 31,353 tons at the end of May against 34,437 tons at the end of April. Full consumption details follow:

Product	Gross Output (Long Tons)		
	5 months ending		
	May	31st May	1957
Unalloyed Copper Products	1957	1956	1957
Wire*	23,654	99,117	119,667
Rods, bars & sections	1,788	8,307	7,785
Sheet, strip & plate	5,509	25,170	25,427
Tubes	5,120	22,173	24,078
Castings & misc.	650	3,250	3,250

Alloyed Copper Products

Wire	1,498	8,200	7,392
Rods, bars & sections	11,408	58,315	50,655
Sheet, strip & plate	7,975	53,802	38,781
Tubes	2,254	9,751	9,911
Castings & misc.	6,654	32,680	32,721
Copper sulphate	4,590	22,156	21,915

Total all products	71,080	342,921	341,582
Copper cont. of output	58,116	274,331	281,044
Consumption of refined copper†	44,740	208,688	222,911
Consumption of copper and alloy scrap (copper content)‡	13,376	65,643	58,133

* Consumption of H. C. copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire and production of wire rods for export.

† Virgin and secondary refined copper.

‡ Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages	265 17 11	239 17 7	245 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 8 12	94 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 7 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956 Averages	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 5	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7
1957										
January	265 17 11	264 14 4	266 3 2	789 3 2	771 10 5	789 16 4	116 5 1	114 10 8	103 5 1	98 13 8
February	245 11 2	244 2 0	245 16 3	770 16 9	752 9 6	771 8 6	113 3 0	112 6 11	99 8 11	96 17 0
March	239 10 11	239 2 9	239 14 6	770 14 6	756 8 7	771 7 2	113 2 1	112 6 11	96 12 3	94 15 9
April	241 19 2	242 15 9	242 2 0	774 4 9	768 7 6	774 17 6	111 17 5	111 14 1	98 7 6	94 13 5
May	237 17 5	238 1 2	238 0 3	765 8 1	763 8 6	765 15 3	99 9 3	99 16 3	85 15 7	82 8 3
June	227 2 8	228 16 2	227 5 9	762 10 0	759 14 9	762 16 10	91 13 9	91 19 9	74 6 1	73 16 4
July	217 10 12	219 11 9	217 14 9	753 2 8	750 3 8	753 13 1	90 12 3	91 4 11	75 3 1	73 14 11

group was varying its selling arrangements so that the c.i.f. U. S. price was in line with the c.i.f. base European ports quotation (whereas hitherto it had been one cent per pound less), naturally attracted a certain amount of attention. The interest lies mainly in the indication of the growing importance of shipments of electrolytic copper direct from the Congo.

Tin Buffer Stock Buying

During the past month, the Buffer Stock Manager would appear to have been less active as a buyer in the open market, since the marked stability of prices has given way to easier conditions and London cash quotations have fallen nearly £30 a ton.

This occurred despite the existence during the greater part of the month of a "go-slow" movement at the Singapore docks, which tended to slow down shipments from that port. However, when prices got down to within about £15 a ton of the figure at which the Buffer Stock Manager must buy, consumers on both sides of the Atlantic began to show more interest, and although quotations have not shown any sustained improvement, it looks as if consumer demand will more closely reflect actual consumption than it has done at times in recent months.

With U. K. smelter output still run-

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reported that stocks of imported virgin lead at the end of May totaled 30,779 tons as against 34,970 tons at the end of April. Production of English refined in May was 8,463 tons compared with 8,564 tons in April. Consumption in the U. K. rose to 31,574 tons in May as against 27,246 tons in April. Details follow:

	Consumption (Long Tons)		
	5 months ending May 1957	31st May 1957	1957
Cables	10,453	46,222	48,897
Batteries—As metal	2,257	12,454	11,823
Battery oxides	1,971	11,681	10,094
Tetraethyl lead	1,790	9,026	8,848
Other oxides and compounds	2,163	10,559	9,725
White lead	985	4,637	3,970
Shot	424	2,052	1,052
Sheet and pipe	6,719	30,274	29,450
Foil & collapsible tubes	335	2,164	1,986
Other rolled and extruded	831	3,237	2,844
Solder	1,197	5,472	5,324
Alloys	1,461	6,139	7,070
Miscellaneous uses	1,128	5,257	5,199
Total consumption	31,574	149,174	147,137

of which—			
Imported Virgin Lead	15,054	73,934	68,700
English refined	7,572	34,724	34,934
Scrap including Remelted	8,948	40,516	43,503

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports that at the end of May U. K. stocks were 4,043 tons as against 3,281 tons at the end of April. Consumption came to 2,240 tons refined tin in May, compared with 1,752 tons in April. U. K. smelter output for May totaled 3,588 tons (3,564 tons primary and 24 tons secondary) as against 2,099 tons in April. Full consumption details follow:

	5 months ending May 1957		
	May 1957	31st May 1957	1957
Tinplate	1,252	4,220	5,293
Tinning:			
Copper wire	49	212	224
Steel wire	11	46	44
Other	63	362	308
Total	123	620	576
Solder	208	1,219	909
Alloys:			
Whitemetal	254	1,232	1,148
Bronze and gunmetal	212	1,153	1,057
Other	28	179	89
Total	494	2,564	2,356
Wrought Tin: (1)			
Foil and sheets	22	126	127
Collapsible tubes	24	141	129
Pipes, wire and capsules	5	21	30
Total	51	288	286
Chemicals (2)	103	433	473
Other uses (3)	9	52	47
Total all trades	2,240	9,396	9,940

Notes:

- (1) Includes Compo and "B" Metal.
- (2) Mainly Tin Oxide.
- (3) Mainly Powder.

ming at a fairly high level, stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses have shown a quite appreciable increase, rising about 600 tons during July, as a result of which, the backwardation has narrowed. If the present trend continues, it might easily disappear altogether. At the beginning of July, the strike of metalworkers in Belgium affected smelter output of tin, along with other metals, but this was not of sufficient importance to have much effect on the open market.

Tin Council Meeting

The meeting of the International Tin Council at the end of July whilst resulting in no major developments, provided the interesting and somewhat reassuring information that the Canadian Government does not anticipate selling the 3,000 tons from its strategic stock at below the top range of prices in the Tin Agreement; that is to say not below £830 a ton. In any case it expects that disposals will only be made in such a way that the tin can be absorbed in Canada.

The British Government has also indicated that it intends to market the 2,500 tons from its strategic stock in such a way as not to depress market prices. These are important considerations when bearing in mind that statistical estimates for the current year still envisage a surplus of production over consumption of some 5,000 tons to 7,000 tons.

Little surprise was felt at the news that at the end of March, no tin was held in the Buffer Stock. A good deal of conjecture goes on as to what its current holdings may be. The fact that the Council meeting had to be adjourned as no decision was reached on the reallocation of producers' percentages under the Tin Agreement, suggests that although there is no immediate prospect of export restrictions having to be imposed, the countries concerned are already jockeying for position in case of such an eventuality.

U. K. Lead Market

In the early part of July, the London lead market was strengthened to (Continued on Page 16)

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reported U. K. zinc consumption rose to 22,067 tons (12,470 tons primary zinc) in May from 24,247 tons (17,699 tons primary) in April. U. K. smelter output declined to 6,608 tons in May from 6,118 tons in April. Stocks at the end of May totaled 36,000 tons of which consumers held 18,134 tons, compared with 37,540 tons and 18,628 tons, respectively in April. Consumption details follow:

Trade	5 months ending May 1957		
	May 1957	31st May 1957	1957
Brass	8,861	48,707	40,891
Galvanizing	10,664	45,987	45,198
of which: General	3,238	14,006	14,785
Sheet	3,925	13,615	17,461
Wire	2,144	9,412	9,254
Tube	1,357	8,277	6,339
Roller zinc	2,198	9,888	10,046
Zinc oxide	2,337	12,267	11,137
Zinc deacidifying and forming alloy	3,543	16,762r	16,501
Zinc dust	1,030	3,895	5,063
Miscellaneous uses	956	4,931	4,944
Total all trades	29,589	142,437r	136,421
of which:—			
Slab Zinc High Purity (99.99%)	3,939	18,439r	18,355
Electrolytic & High Grade (99.95%)	5,668	28,401	24,736
G.O.B. Prime Western & Debased	12,470	54,636	56,338
Remelted zinc	576	2,409	2,772
Concentrates & Other Virgin material	327	1,547	1,250
Scrap (zinc content) zinc metal, alloys and residues	2,439	14,128r	14,124
Brass and other copper alloys	3,926	22,878	18,846

r—Revised.

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1957, Under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE — The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1956 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½% lb.
Copper brazed tubes†	4.90c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, Muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½% lb.

LEAD

NOTE — Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheets, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE — Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1¼c lb.

Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½% lb.
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND CRES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.30c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc.†	2.70c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½% lb.
Arsenic, metallic†	2.70c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined**	¼c lb.
Bismuth	17½% lb.
Bismuth salts and compounds	35% lb.
Beryllium metal†	22½% lb.
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	11% lb.
Cobalt metal	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Magnesium, metallic†	14.30c lb.
Magnesium powder, sheets, wire†	18c lb. & 9½% lb.
Magnesium alloys†	20c & 10% lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	31½c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½% lb.
Nickel scrap	free
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼% lb.
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked — 2½% extra)	
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½% lb.
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended to July 15, 1958. **Under Public Law 25 alumina imported for use in aluminum production is free for entries from July 17, 1956 to July 16, 1958. †Tariff to be reduced 5% on June 30, 1958, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.

DOMESTIC COPPER PRODUCERS REDUCE PRICE 0.75c TO 28.50c; CUSTOM SMELTERS REMAIN AT 28.25c

Lead and Zinc Quotations Unchanged; Aluminum Advanced 1c; Tin Declines; Platinum Lowered \$8 an Ounce; Silver Raised 0.625c; Quicksilver Weakens

PRIce MOVEMENTS in copper, aluminum, platinum and silver featured the metal market during the month in review. Phelps Dodge Corp. on August 6 initiated a reduction of 0.75c a pound in the primary producers' electrolytic copper quotation to 28.50c a pound delivered. By August 8 both Kennecott and Anaconda had taken similar action. Custom smelters at this writing continued to quote 28.25c a pound for their electro copper although they did virtually no business at that level.

Brass and wire mills followed the drop in the primary producer copper quotation and reduced their prices for their products to reflect copper at 28.50c. Brass mill scrap buying prices also were reduced on the same basis.

As anticipated, primary producers increased their aluminum pig, ingot and billet prices 1.00c a pound on August 1. Primary aluminum mill product prices were increased an average of 4 per cent.

Of the major metals only lead and zinc were unchanged pricewise. While demand for both metals left much to be desired, lead was maintained at 14.00c a pound New York and Prime Western zinc at 10.00c East St. Louis.

Tin prices during the month drifted downward, to 94.50c for spot Straits at New York on August 8.

Major refiners reduced their platinum price \$8 an ounce on July 29. Quicksilver also was marked down \$2 to \$3 per flask on August 1. Silver advanced twice, by 0.625c an ounce on July 31 and by 0.25c on August 6 to a basis of 91.125c an ounce New York.

Producer Copper Cut ¾c

Phelps Dodge reduced its copper price by 0.75c a pound to a basis of 28.50c a pound delivered on August 6. Kennecott took similar action the same day and Anaconda also posted a 28.50c quotation on August 8. The price action came as no great surprise in view of the wide spread between the domestic and foreign quotations. With the price abroad, on August 6, equivalent to about 26.50c a pound, the producers' quotation of 29.25c was regarded as "unrealistic."

Even at 28.50c a pound, there is still a spread of 2.00c a pound between the domestic and foreign levels and, with that situation prevailing, domestic consumers were not likely to be inclined to anticipate their requirements in spite of the fact that the present price is at its lowest point since August, 1953. The lack of buying interest was in keeping with consumers' reactions to a price decline.

Smelters Hold at 28.25c

When all primary producers were at 29.25c, custom smelters quoted their electro copper at 28.25c a pound de-

livered. Even with this 1.00c a pound differential smelters were not overtaxed with business. The differential now has been cut to 0.25c but smelters maintained their 28.25c level, although practically no business was attracted at this price.

Smelters did reduce their scrap copper buying prices 0.25c a pound on August 6 and again by 0.25c on August 8 to a basis of 22.25c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap, compared with 22.625c a pound on July 15, the last quoted price in this space.

Fair Demand for Lead

Lead consumers were in the market at this writing for fair tonnages of lead for shipment this month and next. Most of the business was placed at the average although some sales were also noted at the spot price of 14.00c New York and 13.80c St. Louis. Even though the London market was slightly below the domestic parity, producers here were confident that the price can be maintained.

Foreign demand was expected to make itself felt next month and gain momentum in the last quarter of the year.

Lead, Zinc Import Bill

Washington was the center of interest for most of the lead and zinc industry, in view of the hearings on the Administration's proposals to impose excise taxes on both metals. (For details, see Washington Report and pro and con articles in this issue.)

The General Services Administration again entered the market to purchase domestically-produced lead and zinc for the long-term stockpile. Deliveries of the metals, tender for which were submitted on July 29, have to be made September 15. It was indicated in informed quarters that the GSA purchased about 5,000 tons of lead and 10,000 tons of zinc.

Zinc Statistics for July

The zinc industry viewed the statistical position of the metal in July with greater optimism than for some time, although unsold stocks at the end of the month showed a further increase of 12,698 tons over the end of June, making them the highest that they have been since the end of October, 1954. Bright spots for July were the decrease in slab zinc production and the increase in shipments to domestic consumers.

July statistics for all grades of zinc, in tons with June totals in parentheses, follow: production, 85,744 (90,719); total shipments, 73,046 (69,957); shipments to domestic consumers, 58,239 (54,275); shipments to Government, 10,310 (14,324); stocks at end of month, 146,153 (133,455); unfilled orders at end of month, 28,296 (28,822).

Consumption does not appear to be the trouble with zinc. Use is holding up fairly well and may be around 950,000 tons in 1957, or the third highest

on record in the history of the industry. Over-supply of zinc, due to higher production at home and abroad is the major headache facing the industry. Current demand could be improved but sellers maintained their zinc prices on the basis of 10.00c a pound for the Prime Western grade at East St. Louis.

Aluminum Raised 1c Lb.

The Big Three in the aluminum industry — Aluminum Co. of America, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. and Reynolds Metals Co., increased their prices for primary aluminum pig, ingot and billets 1.00c a pound on August 1. Primary 30-pound ingot, 99.5 per cent grade, is now 28.10c a pound, with pig 26.00c. Primary aluminum mill product quotations were increased 4 per cent.

Secondary aluminum was stronger, mainly as a result of the 1.00c boost in the primary quotation. Prices for smelters' alloys have been edging upwards. Smelters, however, found it difficult to maintain a "profitable working spread" between what they pay for scrap aluminum and what they obtain for their alloys. Primary producers were reported, in the Midwest, to be paying 2.00c a pound more than what smelters were offering for some grades of scrap.

Tin Prices Decline

Tin prices drifted downward during the month in review, to 94.50c for spot Straits at New York on August 8 from the last previously quoted level in this space of 96.00c on July 15. The high for the July 15-August 8 period was the 96.50c registered on July 18 and 25, while the low was the 94.50c on August 8.

At the meeting of the International Tin Council on July 31 in London, it was estimated the tin surplus in 1957 would run to around 10,000 tons as against the earlier estimates of 5,000 to 7,000 tons. The Council, however, was reported not to be considering the imposition of limitations on tin production or quotas on tin exports until there is about 10,000 tons of the metal in the Buffer Stock.

Platinum Price Reduced

Leading refiners of platinum reduced their platinum prices \$8 an ounce on July 29 to \$84 an ounce for bulk quantities and \$87 for small lots. Dealers cut their price to \$83, so that the precious metal currently is quoted at \$83 to \$87 an ounce. Dealers indicated that their \$83 level might be shaded on a firm offer to buy.

The price action by domestic refiners followed a cut of \$8.40 an ounce in the London price. Two U. K. refiners reduced their prices from £34 to £31 an ounce (from the equivalent of \$95.20 an ounce to \$86.80 an ounce.)

Trade quarters here said the declines resulted from a plentiful supply of the metal due to increased of

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Domestic Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 15)

offerings from Russian sources. It also was noted that domestic demand for industrial use was down because of seasonal influences.

Silver at 91¼c Ounce

The silver price advanced twice during the month in review, by 0.625c on July 31 and by 0.25c on August 6, to a basis of 91.125c an ounce New York.

Quicksilver Weakens

Spot quicksilver was offered on August 1 at \$252 to \$255 per flask of 76 pounds as against the previous range of \$255 to \$257. The decline was attributed to the slow domestic consumer demand.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

certification that it cannot raise the funds required.

The present law requires the applicant to furnish a substantial part of the funds.

Uranium Oxide Output

The U. S. expects almost to double its present domestic production of uranium oxide by the end of 1958, it was indicated in the 22nd semi-annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission to Congress. The oxide is the relatively pure concentrate gleaned from the processing of raw uranium ore.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 13)

some extent by the strike of metal workers in Belgium, which virtually stopped lead production there. Prices were, however, more markedly affected later in the month when it was announced that lead and zinc were included in the list of commodities which could be stockpiled in America during the current fiscal year.

Further information suggested that there is really very little change in the basic position but prices did not lose quite all the ground gained, possibly owing to the fact that most people here seem to be taking the view that at around £90 a ton, lead was "bumping the bottom".

European consumption of the metal has held up pretty well this year, and with some curtailment of output developing as a result of the reduced level of quotations, the price prospects are not regarded on the whole very pessimistically.

The hearings in Washington on the new tax proposals did not do a great deal to clarify the outlook in this direction, but it is still generally hoped here that they will not be imposed, as this is likely to have a depressing,

rather than helpful, effect on world market levels.

Zinc Backwardation

Zinc was affected even more markedly than lead by the strike of the metal workers in Belgium in the first two weeks of July, and with the interruption of supplies from this source not only did prices increase, but the backwardation widened until at one time it amounted to nearly £4 per ton. With the settlement of the strike, a rather easier tone supervened, and the backwardation has now practically disappeared.

On August 2, the Board of Trade announced that it is to sell 27,000 tons of strategic stocks beginning in September, over a period of not less than nine months. The initial sales for September-November will total about 9,000 tons of which only 3,200 tons will be offered for sale by open competitive tender. The remainder will be disposed of in two or more subsequent three-monthly periods.

As of the total 27,000 tons, 17,500 will be offered to the original suppliers or their agents; there will be about 6,300 tons to be put up to tender after November. For some time it has been feared that the Government might be going to market this metal.

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WIRE SERVICE — A special telegraph and telephone service on market developments and price changes in copper, tin, lead, zinc, aluminum, iron and steel.

WORLD CHEMICAL DIRECTORY — An International Index of importers, exporters and manufacturers of chemicals, drugs, plastics, oils, etc. Commodity Listings in French, Spanish and English. Contains four sections — Commodity Index — Commodity Classifications — Geographical Section — Brand and Trademark Section — all important sources of supply and distribution for international trade.

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NATIONAL BUSINESS PRESS

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Daily Metal Quotations in July, 1957

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter
(In Cents Per Pound)

	Copper			Tin		Lead		Zinc		Alumi-num		Anti-mony		Silver					
	Producers' Price	Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price	F.a.s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b.	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	30-Lb. Ingot (f. o. b.)	Domestic Spot 99.5% Laredo	Ounces (Cents Per New York)
JULY																			
1	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.50	27.50	97.50	97.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
2	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.50	27.50	97.875	97.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
3	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.50	27.50	97.875	97.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
5	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.50	27.50	97.75	97.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
6	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.50	27.50	.....	.....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
8	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.50	27.50	97.375	97.25	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
9	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.75	27.75	97.125	97.00	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
10	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.75	27.75	96.75	96.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
11	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	96.75	96.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
12	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	96.75	96.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
13	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	96.625	96.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
15	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	.....	.....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
16	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	96.00	95.875	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
17	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	95.75	95.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
18	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	96.25	96.125	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
19	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.87	27.87	96.50	96.375	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
20	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	96.125	96.00	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
22	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	.....	.....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
23	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	96.00	95.875	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
24	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	95.875	95.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
25	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	96.00	96.00	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
26	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	96.50	96.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
27	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	96.00	96.00	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
29	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	.....	.....	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
30	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	95.75	95.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
31	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	95.50	95.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	95.625	95.625	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25
AV.	29.25	28.39	28.46	29.25	27.62	27.62	96.52	96.44	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.875	90.875
HI.	29.25	28.50	28.47	29.25	27.87	27.87	97.875	97.75	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.875	90.875
LO.	29.25	28.25	28.35	29.25	27.50	27.50	95.50	95.50	14.00	13.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	27.10	33.00	90.25	90.25

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Copper Brands

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Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade	Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic	C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic	C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Tacoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic	Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake
B. & M.	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic			
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic			
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic			
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic			
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic			
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic			
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic			
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic			
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic			
M U F	Mufilra Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic			
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic			
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic			
A. L. S.	Philps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewishohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic			
L. N. S.	Philps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic			
P * D	Philps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic			
N. E. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic			
R E C	Rhokana Corporation	Electrolytic			
B O R	Rudnici Bakra i Topionice	Electrolytic			
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic			
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic			
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic			
OFHC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic			
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmshurg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic			

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. G. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
N. H. E.	Naseau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
A M CO	United States Metals Refining Company	Fire Refined High Conductivity
R H C		
Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
* * * (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
P. D. M.	Phelps Dodge Corporation	
R	†United States Metals Refining Company	

Official List of Approved Refiners Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.	Mufilra Copper Mines, Ltd.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Norddeutsche Affinerie
Andes Copper Mining Co.	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.
Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Philps Dodge Corporation
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	Raritan Copper Works
Chile Copper Company	Rhokana Corporation
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.	Rudnici Bakra i Topionice
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
Kennecott Copper Corp.	United States Metals Refining Co.
Lewin Metals Corp.	Zinnwerke Wilhelmshurg G.m.b.H.

Lead Brands

Refined At	Producer	Brand Mark
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ALTON
Carteret, N. J., U. S.	United States Metals Refining Co.	**A M CO
Monterrey, Mexico	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ASARCO MONTERREY
Port Pirie, Australia	Broken Hill Associated Smelters	*B.H.A.S.
Indianapolis, Ind., U. S.	National Lead Co., American Lead Plant	†BLUE ARROW AMERICAN LEAD CORP
Braubach a/Rhein, Germany	Blei-und Silberhutte Braubach	*Braubach dopp. raff. Deutschland
Idaho, U. S.	Bunker Hill Smelter	*BUNKER "C" HILL
Orya, Peru	Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	*CERRO PERU
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†CHEMICAL ST. L. S. & R. CO.
Monterrey, N. L., Mexico	Compania Metalurgica Penoles, S.A.	**C.M.F. y A.M.
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*DOE RUN
Oker, Germany	Unterharzer Berg- und Huttenwerke	*HARZ 99.985, HARZ 99.9
Joplin, Mo., U. S.	Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Co.	*EAGLE-PICHER
Kamiooka, Japan	Mitsui Mining Co.	*E.M.K.
Stolberg, Rhineland, Germany	Stolberger Zinc Aktiengesellschaft fur Bergbau und Huttenbetrieb	*Eschweiler raffine
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*FEDERAL
Chicago, Ill., U. S.	Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Refining Co.	†G B
Hoboken, Belgium	Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken	*H.E.R. Escuat
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*HERCULANEUM
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	International Smelting & Refining Co.	*ILR
Monasanto, Ill., U. S.	Lewin-Mathes Co.	†MONSANTO
Monteponi, Italy	Societa di Monteponi	*Monteponi
San Gavino Monreale, Sardinia, Italy	Montevechio Societa Italiana del Piombo e dello Zinco	*Montevechio
Hammond, Ind., U. S.	Metals Refining Company	†M R CO METALS REFINING CO.
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*OMAHA & GRANT
Overpelt, Belgium	Compagnie des Metaux d'Overpelt-Lommel et de Corphalie, S.A.	*Overpelt extra-raffine O.V.-L.L.-Dur.
Magrine, Tunis	Ste. Min. & Metall. de Penarroja	*Penarroja
Penarroja, Sopwith & Cartagena, Spain	Ete Min. & Met. de Penarroja	*Penarroja
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*PERTH AMBOY
Genoa, Italy	Societa di Portusola	*Portusola
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*ST. JOE
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†ST. L. S. & R. CO.
Selby, Calif., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*SELBY
Trail, B. C., Canada	Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	*TADANAC
Basel-Unsines, Belgium	Ste. des Mines and Foundries de Zine de la Vieille-Montagne Anglem	*Three Stars Vieille-Montagne Bar
Mazica, Yugoslavia	Central European Mines, Limited	*TRECA
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*TSUMCO
Hoboken, Belgium	The Taubel Corporation	*Tsumco
Midvale, Utah, U. S.	United State Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*USS CO
E. Chicago, Ind., U. S.	United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*U S S CO ELECTRO
Norfolk, Va., U. S.	Virginia Lead Smelting Corp. The	†VIRGINIA
Staten Island, N. Y., U. S. A.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co.	Nassau Blue
Newark, N. J., U. S. A.	Hudson Smelting & Refining Co.	Hudson
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.	Bers & Co., Inc.	Schuykill

*Deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts without Certificate of Assay.

**Subsidiary of the American Metal Co., Ltd.

†Deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts with Certificate of Assay of one of the Official Assayers of the Exchange.

aSubsidiary of National Lead Co.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

		(In tons of 2,000 pounds)								
		Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to Refined Stock		Stock Increases or Decreases			
		Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total	
1955	Total	2,613,662	133,065	2,728,309	2,744,391	221,531	+18,418	- 8,552	+11,112	
1956										
July		233,182	11,174	240,633	198,800	303,225	+ 3,723	+37,004	+40,727	
Aug.		241,295	10,005	242,814	224,546	315,572	+ 8,486	+12,347	+20,833	
Sept.		221,401	8,126	217,522	219,479	309,351	+12,005	- 6,221	+ 5,784	
Oct.		255,442	13,924	263,752	234,080	333,952	+ 5,614	+24,801	+30,215	
Nov.		249,360	10,204	254,377	239,181	345,181	+ 5,187	+11,229	+16,416	
Dec.		236,512	13,124	250,173	237,003	354,420	- 537	+ 9,239	+ 8,702	
Total		2,862,839	152,536	2,987,060	2,830,407	354,420	+28,415	+133,089	+161,402	
1957										
Jan.		240,790	15,514	256,729	263,014	344,972	- 245	- 9,448	- 9,693	
Feb.		235,679	10,577	242,952	214,796	370,128	+ 3,304	+25,156	+28,460	
Mar.		244,407	11,850	264,649	263,271	369,256	- 8,392	- 872	- 9,264	
Apr.		234,909	12,369	252,857	253,295	363,463	- 5,579	- 5,793	-11,372	
May		249,564	10,456	275,323	256,379	376,761	-15,303	+13,298	- 2,005	
June		252,249	9,671	251,802	220,052	402,294	+10,119	+23,533	+33,652	
July		223,994	7,338	239,176	203,917	430,230	- 7,844	+29,936	+22,092	

In U. S. A.

1955	Total	1,036,702	124,760	1,467,448	1,446,354	61,554	.....	+14,446	.....
1956										
July		84,787	10,387	125,401	97,698	87,944	.....	+27,273	.....
Aug.		91,282	9,545	122,108	109,618	96,450	.....	+ 8,506	.....
Sept.		88,659	7,367	112,484	104,486	93,202	.....	- 3,248	.....
Oct.		95,109	12,621	136,379	113,353	106,120	.....	+12,918	.....
Nov.		90,573	8,940	132,970	114,524	116,516	.....	+10,396	.....
Dec.		92,231	12,352	129,839	99,594	120,645	.....	+ 4,129	.....
Total		1,133,134	139,584	1,580,287	1,465,899	120,645	.....	+50,091	.....
1957										
Jan.		94,783	14,683	139,150	119,925	118,564	.....	- 2,081	.....
Feb.		92,508	8,941	134,291	101,565	136,502	.....	+17,938	.....
Mar.		96,363	10,355	143,961	113,571	140,191	.....	+ 3,689	.....
Apr.		98,910	11,160	144,013	116,716	139,842	.....	- 349	.....
May		96,334	9,618	151,045	120,336	155,365	.....	+15,523	.....
June		95,893	8,792	134,270	101,993	165,549	.....	+10,184	.....
July		86,216	6,321	127,434	84,702	191,515	.....	+25,966	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1955	Total	1,576,960	8,305	1,260,861	1,298,037	159,777	.....	-21,752	.....
1956										
July		148,395	787	115,232	101,102	215,281	.....	+ 9,731	.....
Aug.		150,013	460	120,706	114,928	219,122	.....	+ 3,841	.....
Sept.		132,742	759	105,038	114,993	216,149	.....	- 2,972	.....
Oct.		160,333	1,303	127,373	120,727	227,832	.....	+11,683	.....
Nov.		158,787	1,264	121,407	124,657	228,665	.....	+ 833	.....
Dec.		144,281	772	120,334	137,409	233,775	.....	+ 5,110	.....
Total		1,729,705	12,952	1,406,773	1,364,508	233,775	.....	+73,998	.....
1957										
Jan.		146,097	831	117,579	143,089	226,408	.....	- 7,367	.....
Feb.		143,171	1,636	108,661	113,231	233,626	.....	+ 7,218	.....
Mar.		148,044	1,495	120,688	149,700	229,065	.....	- 4,561	.....
Apr.		135,999	1,209	108,844	136,579	223,621	.....	- 5,444	.....
May		153,230	838	124,278	136,043	221,396	.....	- 2,220	.....
June		156,356	879	117,531	118,059	234,745	.....	+13,349	.....
July		137,778	1,017	111,742	119,215	238,715	.....	+ 3,970	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29.88	30.24	43.00	36.00
Feb.	29.88	33.00	44.03	33.318
Mar.	29.93	33.222	46.00	32.00
Apr.	29.98	36.00	46.00	32.00
May	30.00	36.00	46.00	32.00
June	30.00	36.00	46.00	30.955
July	30.00	36.00	41.56	29.25
Aug.	30.00	37.81	40.00	.....
Sept.	30.00	43.00	40.00	.....
Oct.	30.00	43.00	39.308	.....
Nov.	30.00	43.00	36.00	.....
Dec.	30.00	43.00	36.00	.....
Ave.	29.27	37.522	41.992	.....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29.75	30.48	50.22	34.87
Feb.	29.75	33.00	52.07	32.273
Mar.	29.866	33.667	53.11	30.952
Apr.	29.965	36.00	48.88	31.24
May	30.00	36.00	44.221	30.163
June	30.00	36.00	40.00	29.60
July	30.00	36.00	38.14	28.39
Aug.	30.00	40.14	39.32	.....
Sept.	30.00	50.00	39.00	.....
Oct.	30.00	45.99	37.192	.....
Nov.	30.00	45.84	35.96	.....
Dec.	30.00	49.42	35.45	.....
Ave.	29.944	39.38	42.797	.....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	30.00	30.12	43.00	36.00
Feb.	30.00	33.00	43.783	33.182
Mar.	30.00	33.56	46.00	32.00
Apr.	30.00	36.00	46.00	32.00
May	30.00	36.00	46.00	32.00
June	30.00	36.00	46.00	30.90
July	30.00	36.00	41.68	29.25
Aug.	30.00	37.46	40.00	.....
Sept.	30.00	43.00	40.00	.....
Oct.	30.00	43.00	39.321	.....
Nov.	30.00	43.00	36.00	.....
Dec.	30.00	43.00	36.00	.....
Ave.	30.00	37.51	41.975	.....

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consumed by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	-285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	-201,362
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	-74,678
1954						
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	-85,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	-92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304,117	205,308	115,073	-103,858
May	327,343	111,715	309,219	232,279	113,485	-102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	-90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	-109,051
Aug.	304,097	160,854	303,089	283,653	97,688	-131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	113,628	-115,826
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	115,453	-99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	122,332	-84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,006	-78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412,287	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,711	-97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,923	-77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	135,746	-78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	118,839	-36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	122,253	-1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+13,282
July	465,015	109,040	334,584	220,810	81,275	+18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,937	+12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+18,226
Nov.	435,216	110,792	335,829	178,814	119,441	+31,365
Dec.	437,187	117,601	336,217	183,834	99,223	+34,737
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,278	.....
1957						
Jan.	435,635	107,231	335,944	178,326	119,517	+28,596
Feb.	422,266	110,174	334,542	178,913	114,298	+18,985
Mar.	429,410	104,551	338,454	164,623	106,170	+30,884
Apr.	429,708	98,638	335,921	164,410	117,041	+28,015
May	434,852	92,943	336,697	170,476	115,355	+20,622
June	426,905	82,919	340,743	153,042	110,527	+16,039

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	10,172	17,094	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322	17,506
Feb.	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497	11,145
Mar.	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921	13,934
Apr.	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,583	9,004	13,162	17,233	14,288
May	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805	12,397
June	11,178	8,809	20,523	6,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758	11,949
July	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632	8,926
Aug.	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197	12,510	.....
Sept.	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	9,518	.....
Oct.	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,602	12,897	15,570	.....
Nov.	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	11,369	.....
Dec.	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,576	13,180	14,613	.....
Total	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748	.....

* As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	27,941	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,415	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736	25,681
Feb.	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349	24,949	20,769
Mar.	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,734	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310	21,948
Apr.	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,734	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808	23,507
May	19,526	23,716	11,114	23,634	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	23,437	22,037
June	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842	18,888
July	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364	.....
Aug.	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,589	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018	23,812	.....
Sept.	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	23,045	.....
Oct.	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	20,929	.....
Nov.	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	25,102	21,818	.....
Dec.	22,863	20,954	17,969	28,575	20,967	22,953	20,541	21,274	21,448	18,046	.....
Total	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	274,096	.....
Aver	21,976	23,282	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	22,841	.....

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	Eastern (In short tons)	Western	Total
1953			
Ttl.	38,900	2,374	885,174
1954			
Ttl.	40,302	1,925	793,241
1955			
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838
1956			
Jan.	6,674	163	88,277
Feb.	6,688	164	82,519
Mar.	7,347	198	90,599
Apr.	6,821	195	88,592
May	6,960	191	92,531
June	6,720	173	88,049
July	6,132	185	74,283
Aug.	6,638	219	85,224
Sept.	6,195	163	78,934
Oct.	6,405	183	87,102
Nov.	6,498	150	81,984
Dec.	6,603	150	80,452
Ttl.	79,681	2,130	1,018,496
1957			
Jan.	6,607	172	86,431
Feb.	6,082	163	84,011
Mar.	6,714	196	88,257
Apr.	6,579	237	86,627
May	7,198	200	85,460

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refractory Brass*
1955				
Av.	37.035	35.535	33.59	32.70
1956				
May	36.06	34.56	32.06	32.60
June	33.32	31.82	29.32	29.03
July	32.69	31.19	28.69	28.98
Aug.	34.269	32.769	30.269	30.76
Sept.	33.56	32.06	29.81	29.92
Oct.	30.964	29.464	27.214	27.44
Nov.	30.51	29.01	26.76	27.50
Dec.	30.423	28.923	26.673	27.42
Av.	36.25	34.75	32.33	32.47
1957				
Jan.	29.30	27.80	25.55	26.30
Feb.	26.47	24.97	22.72	23.75
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	24.52
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.145	24.695
May	25.985	24.485	22.235	23.735
June	25.353	23.853	21.603	23.35
July	24.21	22.71	20.46	22.03

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)
(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1955				
Av.	36.63	35.02	29.905	22.35
1956				
May	36.06	34.56	29.58	19.89
June	33.32	31.82	26.37	18.40
July	32.69	31.19	26.89	18.43
Aug.	34.269	32.769	29.833	20.463
Sept.	33.26	32.25	30.07	20.92
Oct.	30.687	29.187	28.058	19.538
Nov.	30.39	28.89	26.69	18.91
Dec.	30.195	28.695	27.50	18.96
Av.	36.17	34.67	30.483	21.34
1957				
Jan.	29.27	27.77	26.59	18.55
Feb.	26.47	24.97	23.50	16.65
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	17.40
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.50	17.50
May	25.985	24.485	23.144	17.144
June	25.353	23.853	22.83	16.65
July	24.21	22.71	22.01	15.71

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production: Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955					
September	34,111	50,453	84,564	30,753	46,250
October	30,753	53,747	84,500	29,913	52,062
November	29,913	52,623	82,536	28,855	51,370
December	28,855	50,448	79,303	31,089	48,171
Total		547,153	639,872		531,339
1956					
January	31,089	51,306	82,395	32,469	49,746
February	32,469	49,475	81,944	41,450	39,411
March	41,450	54,174	95,624	52,089	39,344
April	53,089	52,976	105,065	53,958	44,986
May	53,958	47,961	101,919	50,460	40,703
June	50,460	47,367	97,827	45,951	41,458
July	45,951	48,479	94,430	49,134	36,483
August	49,134	48,404	97,538	39,304	48,404
September	39,304	53,530	92,834	40,542	47,519
October	40,542	54,815	95,357	42,314	45,254
November	42,314	50,744	93,058	37,192	47,349
December	37,192	54,063	91,254	41,181	44,191
Total		613,293	644,382		529,484
1957					
January	41,181	50,854	92,035	42,905	40,549
February	42,905	48,102	90,917	48,699	37,517
March	48,699	52,357	101,056	46,184	38,225
April	46,184	56,170	102,354	57,444	37,583
May	57,444	51,718	109,162	58,085	35,334
June	58,085	48,203	106,288	64,861	37,257

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)

Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	13.26	15.00	16.16	16.00
Feb.	12.82	15.00	16.00	16.00
Mar.	12.94	15.00	16.00	16.00
Apr.	13.91	15.00	16.00	16.00
May	14.00	15.00	16.00	15.385
June	14.11	15.00	16.00	14.32
July	14.00	15.00	16.00	14.00
Aug.	14.06	15.00	16.00	....
Sept.	14.60	15.12	16.00	....
Oct.	14.975	15.50	16.00	....
Nov.	15.00	15.50	16.00	....
Dec.	15.00	15.56	16.00	....
Av.	14.06	15.14	16.013	....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)

Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	18.26	20.00	21.66	21.50
Feb.	17.82	20.00	21.50	21.50
Mar.	17.94	20.00	21.50	21.50
Apr.	18.91	20.00	21.50	21.50
May	19.00	20.00	21.50	20.885
June	19.11	20.00	21.50	19.82
July	19.00	20.00	21.50	19.50
Aug.	19.06	20.00	21.50	....
Sept.	19.60	20.12	21.50	....
Oct.	19.975	20.50	21.50	....
Nov.	20.00	20.50	21.50	....
Dec.	20.00	20.56	21.50	....

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1952	74,616	30,809	1,874	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,839	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,756
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980
Oct.	6,772	3,026	85	9,819	564	4,899	1,287	25,610
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	8,538	917	22,394
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,834	713	4,443	1,262	26,858
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	...	8,556	226	5,573	792	23,755
Dec.	6,440	1,449	85	5,832	160	7,258	394	22,573
Total	80,360	24,501	1,435	70,614	3,158	56,851	13,213	274,716
1957								
Jan.	5,297	2,800	200	6,886	671	4,902	1,191	19,502
Feb.	5,103	1,450	350	6,549	508	4,820	625	18,112
Mar.	5,956	752	...	6,479	686	4,614	1,064	18,674
April	6,731	2,250	...	6,242	909	2,958	1,040	17,453
May	6,976	2,200	120	4,705	270	3,871	634	16,558
June	3,726	2,250	75	3,762	666	5,071	1,087	20,620

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers:

(In thousands of units)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	1,836	1,518	2,058	2,638
Feb.	1,461	1,691	1,340	1,960
Mar.	1,226	1,356	1,348	1,254
Apr.	1,180	1,315	1,368	1,178
May	1,429	1,614	1,761	1,604
June	1,883	1,842	1,807	1,875
July	2,350	2,078	2,178	....
Aug.	2,548	2,852	2,571	....
Sept.	2,800	3,120	2,711	....
Oct.	2,739	3,120	3,015	....
Nov.	2,475	2,697	2,592	....
Dec.	1,844	2,625	2,265	....
Total	23,771	25,828	25,014	....

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti- monial lead	Total Stocks
1955							
June 1	59,632	17,705	1,941	27,979	39,892	11,055	158,204
July 1	58,182	14,707	2,941	30,579	34,432	10,233	151,074
Aug. 1	65,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	75,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755
Oct. 1	70,628	19,083	4,217	28,424	23,292	7,461	153,105
Nov. 1	71,257	20,632	4,276	28,596	21,828	8,085	154,724
Dec. 1	64,109	20,232	4,377	27,486	19,592	9,263	145,059
1956							
Jan. 1	71,812	16,532	3,764	27,625	21,196	9,893	150,822
Feb. 1	70,690	19,082	1,764	25,632	24,080	8,389	149,637
Mar. 1	71,023	16,406	2,583	27,519	32,355	9,095	158,981
Apr. 1	72,358	16,655	2,152	28,065	41,800	10,289	170,319
May 1	74,837	15,500	2,718	24,181	43,268	10,690	171,194
June 1	78,987	15,477	2,475	26,682	39,558	10,902	174,081
July 1	81,796	15,837	4,423	28,505	36,499	9,452	176,512
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29,603	35,210	10,924	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	18,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	10,074	172,332
Oct. 1	77,787	15,991	4,413	28,083	29,361	11,181	166,816
Nov. 1	78,253	12,022	3,083	25,783	30,932	11,382	161,485
Dec. 1	82,197	9,095	4,132	25,627	25,360	11,832	158,243
1957							
Jan. 1	77,918	12,222	2,846	25,092	29,435	11,746	159,249
Feb. 1	80,451	10,636	4,061	25,827	32,418	10,487	163,880
Mar. 1	81,274	11,880	4,394	25,728	38,479	10,220	171,975
Apr. 1	82,461	14,598	3,593	25,401	36,390	9,794	172,237
May 1	81,061	17,035	2,705	20,890	48,053	9,391	179,135
June 1	81,364	11,585	3,071	21,002	48,286	9,799	175,107
July 1	82,730	12,036	3,560	22,380	55,358	9,503	185,567

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954 Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
June	28,273	14,667	42,940	4,509	47,449
July	23,027	3,826	26,853	649	27,502
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050
September	29,377	14,881	44,258	3,623	47,881
October	30,073	20,845	50,918	5,655	56,573
November	27,736	13,022	40,758	3,802	44,560
December	29,363	24,136	53,499	3,150	56,649
Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
January	27,184	15,704	42,888	6,346	49,234
February	28,569	16,528	45,097	4,577	49,674
March	31,568	17,904	49,472	3,989	53,461
April	31,786	15,224	47,010	4,252	51,262
May	32,715	18,476	51,191	4,711	55,902
June	31,546	16,251	47,797	4,541	52,338
July	29,964	13,476	43,440	3,207	46,647
August	31,112	20,726	51,838	5,885	57,723
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403
November	30,553	14,308	44,861	5,141	50,002
December	31,154	15,095	46,252	4,536	50,788
Total	368,499	192,318	560,817	55,925	616,792
1957					
January	30,632	19,961	50,593	4,471	55,064
February	31,410	15,059	46,469	4,564	51,033
March	33,445	18,813	52,258	3,058	55,316
April	31,343	13,042	44,385	2,848	47,233
May	32,138	12,324	44,462	3,431	47,893
June	28,896	19,592	48,488	2,272	51,760

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the seasonal factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably understate the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refineries.

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

N. Y. Lead Price Changes (Effective Date)

1949	Feb.	2...	13.50
Nov. 16....	12.50	Mar. 4....	13.90
Nov. 21....	12.00	Mar. 10....	13.50
1950		Apr. 7....	13.00
Mar. 9....	11.00	Apr. 16....	12.50
Mar. 14....	10.50	Apr. 21....	12.00
Apr. 20....	10.75	Apr. 29....	12.50
Apr. 26....	11.00	May 18....	12.75
May 4....	11.25	May 19....	13.00
May 10....	11.50	May 26....	13.15
May 11....	12.00	June 11....	13.50
June 23....	11.50	July 20....	13.75
1951		July 23....	14.00
June 28....	11.00	Sept. 16....	13.50
July 12....	11.50	1954	
July 13....	12.00	Jan. 18....	13.00
Aug. 15....	13.00	Feb. 18....	12.50
Aug. 21....	14.00	Mar. 9....	12.75
Sept. 1....	15.00	Mar. 10....	13.00
Sept. 8....	16.00	Mar. 26....	13.25
Oct. 2...*	19.00	Mar. 29....	13.50
Oct. 31....	17.00	Apr. 1....	13.75
1952		Apr. 12....	14.00
Apr. 29....	18.00	June 2....	14.25
May 2....	17.00	June 15....	14.00
May 12....	15.00	Aug. 25....	14.25
June 23....	15.50	Sept. 7....	14.50
June 24....	16.00	Sept. 15....	14.75
Oct. 7....	15.00	Oct. 4....	14.875
Oct. 14....	14.00	Oct. 5....	15.00
Oct. 22....	13.50	1955	
Nov. 3....	14.00	Oct. 23....	15.00
Nov. 10....	14.25	15.50	
Nov. 11....	14.50	Oct. 26....	15.50
Nov. 20....	14.25	Dec. 29....	16.00
Nov. 24....	14.00	1956	
Dec. 22....	14.25	Jan. 4....	16.50
Dec. 29....	14.50	Jan. 13....	16.00
Dec. 31....	14.75	1957	
1953		May 9....	15.50
Jan. 7....	14.50	May 16....	15.00
Jan. 12....	14.00	June 11....	14.00

**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries (A.B.M.S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan. ..	14,691	14,902	8,389	10,487
Feb. ..	14,798	12,204	9,095	10,220
Mar. ..	11,985	12,385	10,289	9,794
Apr. ..	11,977	11,740	10,690	9,391
May ..	11,882	11,055	10,902	8,799
June ..	9,798	10,233	9,452	9,503
July ..	12,210	9,779	10,924	....
Aug. ..	12,279	7,252	10,074	....
Sept. ..	14,168	7,461	11,181	....
Oct. ..	14,846	8,085	11,382	....
Nov. ..	14,573	9,263	11,832	....
Dec. ..	14,789	9,893	11,746	....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries (A.B.M.S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan. ..	3,768	4,529	5,045	5,113
Feb. ..	4,257	4,777	5,888	5,468
Mar. ..	4,475	6,202	5,526	5,091
Apr. ..	4,470	5,343	5,818	6,183
May ..	4,373	4,737	5,405	6,978
June ..	3,796	4,792	4,456	4,566
July ..	5,991	1,153	3,853	....
Aug. ..	6,455	2,946	5,343	....
Sept. ..	5,869	6,650	6,709	....
Oct. ..	5,532	8,016	5,378	....
Nov. ..	5,364	7,985	6,993	....
Dec. ..	5,255	6,907	5,766	....

Total 59,875 64,037 66,180

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products:	1957		
	Jan.-May	Apr.	May
Ammunition	18,665	4,089	4,626
Bearing metals	10,373	2,054	1,877
Brass and bronze	10,349	1,978	1,955
Cable covering	53,886	11,324	10,273
Calking lead	25,226	5,901	5,315
Casting metals	5,463	1,187	1,279
Collapsible tubes	3,820	854	719
Foil	2,050	478	410
Pipes, traps & bends	9,719	1,966	1,951
Sheet lead	10,676	2,085	1,908
Solder	29,594	5,538	5,438
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	78,193	13,666	15,862
Storage battery oxides	76,245	13,972	13,371
Terne metal	531	49	98
Type metal	10,652	2,102	1,995
Total	345,442	67,243	67,077
Pigments:			
White lead	6,228	1,474	1,381
Red lead & litharge	33,960	6,653	6,678
Pigment colors	5,126	1,067	1,117
Other*	2,482	421	420
Total	47,796	9,615	9,596
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	70,124	14,360	13,805
Misc. chemicals	1,715	207	163
Total	71,839	14,567	13,968
Miscellaneous uses:			
Annealing	2,033	453	381
Galvanizing	586	136	87
Lead plating	135	34	30
Weights & ballast	2,224	508	449
Total	4,978	1,131	947
Other uses unclassified	7,027	1,319	1,403
Total reported	147,082	193,875	192,991
Estimated unreported consumption	5,000	1,000	1,000
Grand total	1482,100	194,900	194,000
Daily average†	3,193	3,163	3,032

* Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.

† Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.

‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks Apr. 30, 1957	Net Receipts in May	Consumed in May	Stocks May 31, 1957
Soft lead	66,560	52,546	57,779	61,327
Antimonial lead	36,672	24,958	26,512	35,118
Lead in alloys	7,727	4,134	3,594	8,267
Lead in copper-base scrap	1,994	1,512	1,490	2,016
Total	112,953	83,150	*89,375	106,728

* Excludes 3,221 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 395 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	MAY				
	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in Copper-base scrap	Total
Metal products	32,937	25,953	3,579	1,490	63,959
Pigments	9,188	13	.....	.....	9,201
Chemicals	13,964	4	.....	.....	13,968
Miscellaneous	595	249	.....	.....	844
Unclassified	1,095	293	15	.....	1,403
Total	57,779	26,512	3,594	1,490	*89,375

* Excludes 3,221 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 395 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	(In tons of 2,240 pounds)		
	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29,062	31,012	29,657
Feb.	28,926	30,125	29,219
Mar.	33,225	30,099	29,441
Apr.	28,656	28,186	27,246
May	31,092	29,752	31,574
June	32,627	31,501	.....
July	26,994	26,963	.....
Aug.	26,954	25,077	.....
Sept.	34,291	30,274	.....
Oct.	34,121	32,057	.....
Nov.	34,820	32,036	.....
Dec.	29,689	25,963	.....
Total	370,794	353,045	.....

American Antimony

	Monthly Average Prices			
	In bulk, f.o.b. Laredo (Cents per lb. in ton lots)			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Feb.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Mar.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Apr.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
May	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
June	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
July	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Aug.	28.50	30.66	33.00	.....
Sept.	28.50	33.00	33.00	.....
Oct.	28.50	33.00	33.00	.....
Nov.	28.50	33.00	33.00	.....
Dec.	28.50	33.00	33.00	.....
Aver.	28.50	30.18	33.00	.....

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
IMPORTS			
U. S.* (s.t.)	20,784	25,069	22,282
Canada (s.t.)	1	.....	.....
Denmark	407	813	467
France	3,267	4,139	4,165
Italy†	1,808	.....	.....
Netherlands	3,620	3,573	4,186
Norway	588	658	.....
Sweden	995	581	1,772
Switzerland	1,468	1,048	1,044
U. K. (l.t.)	10,931	20,806	6,385
EXPORTS			
U. S.* (s.t.)	868	445	98
Canada (s.t.)	7,044	7,314	9,676
Denmark	126	123	206
France	518	272	26
Netherlands	670	697	796
Switzerland ....	.....	.....	20
Northern Rhodesia‡ (l.t.)	706	.....	.....

* Refined.

† Includes lead alloys.

‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In metric tons)		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Ore (gross weight)	7,973	8,391	13,428
Italy .....	.....	.....	438
Algeria	632	.....	.....
Morocco	6,318	8,391	12,990
Fr. Equat. Africa	1,000	.....	.....
Tunisia	1	.....	.....
Madagascar	22	.....	.....
Pig lead	3,267	4,139	4,165
Belgium	581	254	51
Germany (W.)	575	295	325
U. Kingdom	254	507	.....
Algeria .....	.....	3	2
Morocco	715	1,023	1,867
Tunisia	1,142	1,997	1,919
Other countries	60	1	.....
Antimonial lead.	574	7	503

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)		
	Apr.	May	June
Lead and lead alloys:			
(Gross Weight)	20,806	6,385	13,274
Australia	15,174	2,698	5,766
Canada	3,300	1,775	5,930
Belgium	550	399	300
Yugoslavia	250	100	.....
United States ..	.....	.....	250
Peru	600	799	150
Other countries ..	932	614	878

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign area also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Begin- ning	Pro- duction	Domestic	Shipments			Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
				Export & Drawback	Gov't Acct					
1950	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691				
1950 Mo. Avg.	75,863	70,770	1,516	10,068	82,974					
1951	8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816				
1951 Mo. Avg.	77,653	69,783	3,606	3,329	76,568					
1952	21,901	961,480	802,343	56,202	36,656	936,171				
1952 Mo. Avg.	80,119	66,945	4,489	3,052	74,661					
1953	180,843	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508				
1953 Mo. Avg.	80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126					
1954										
Total	124,277	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808	124,077	45,862	....	....
Monthly Avg.	72,853	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067		....	....	....	....
1955										
Apr.	90,837	85,786	89,580	1,967	8,488	100,044	74,597	65,127	2,798	....
May	74,579	86,177	83,336	3,802	10,434	97,572	65,184	70,087	2,780	....
June	63,184	84,458	82,212	1,492	6,335	90,039	48,603	57,231	2,815	....
July	48,603	84,400	76,812	862	4,039	81,713	51,290	64,056	2,738	....
Aug.	51,290	84,874	87,042	885	2,153	90,080	46,084	73,632	2,738	....
Sept.	46,084	83,448	83,664	1,274	2,427	87,365	42,167	52,278	2,781	....
Oct.	42,167	89,449	85,770	36	1,942	87,748	43,863	61,746	2,886	....
Nov.	43,863	86,616	91,585	280	1,561	93,426	38,068	64,560	2,921	....
Dec.	38,068	92,578	87,010	684	1,963	89,657	40,979	72,908	2,986	....
Total	40,979	1,031,018	1,007,619	19,496	87,200	1,114,316	40,979	72,908	....	....
Monthly Avg.	85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860		....	....	....	....
1956										
Jan.	40,979	90,313	87,723	1,084	1,155	89,962	41,330	60,717	2,918	....
Feb.	41,330	86,329	84,787	317	2,782	87,826	39,833	45,255	2,977	....
Mar.	39,833	91,690	84,204	460	6,821	91,485	40,033	53,070	2,958	....
Apr.	40,033	88,664	74,789	1,437	4,570	100,795	47,907	46,106	2,955	....
May	47,907	81,288	89,085	287	10,196	89,568	59,577	84,003	2,629	....
June	59,577	78,321	83,048	539	15,085	88,672	69,226	48,921	2,611	....
July	69,226	83,080	84,219	811	14,601	89,531	102,775	63,559	2,680	....
Aug.	102,775	89,549	70,707	1,285	16,075	88,017	104,307	55,769	2,889	....
Sept.	104,307	90,235	73,142	934	18,301	92,377	102,165	64,450	3,008	....
Oct.	102,165	93,493	84,991	466	21,392	106,848	88,810	53,425	3,016	....
Nov.	88,810	91,808	82,478	787	27,168	110,433	70,185	45,866	3,060	....
Dec.	70,185	98,234	80,772	671	18,354	99,797	68,622	34,913	3,169	....
Total	1,062,954	869,270	9,027	157,014	1,035,311					
Monthly Avg.	88,850	72,439	752	13,085	86,275					
1957										
Jan.	68,622	93,452	67,273	450	15,377	83,100	78,974	42,922	3,014	....
Feb.	78,974	88,078	67,441	1,527	10,905	80,163	86,889	56,421	3,142	....
Mar.	87,040	96,924	67,087	1,558	25,608	94,607	89,357	56,818	3,127	....
Apr.	89,357	96,506	55,000	1,411	23,921	90,337	105,531	42,102	3,217	....
May	105,531	96,855	60,729	2,106	26,858	99,683	112,683	31,539	3,124	....
June	112,683	90,719	54,275	1,358	14,324	68,957	133,455	28,822	3,024	....
July	133,455	85,744	58,239	4,497	10,310	73,646	146,153	28,296	2,766	....

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvan- izers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	23,788	887,009
1952 Total	376,563	286,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
May	37,471	36,926	12,404	4,203	3,409	94,413
June	37,874	32,821	13,305	5,012	3,227	92,239
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589
August	38,317	30,168	10,244	5,431	3,027	87,687
September	39,181	31,804	12,672	4,185	3,507	91,849
October	40,030	35,136	13,961	4,714	3,596	97,940
November	38,116	38,616	13,455	3,952	3,636	98,275
December	37,249	36,982	15,003	3,900	3,621	96,755
Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1956						
January	38,148	36,554	13,097	4,442	3,665	95,906
February	37,702	31,274	12,678	3,883	3,325	88,862
March	38,662	31,332	12,889	4,433	3,566	90,882
April	37,092	29,226	12,635	4,010	3,359	86,322
May	38,064	26,003	12,218	3,431	1,260	80,976
June	37,005	21,790	8,351	3,454	1,315	71,915
July	12,960	21,425	5,193	2,187	2,883	45,648
August	33,840	26,814	8,420	4,222	2,959	76,255
September	37,313	26,998	8,370	3,397	3,280	79,358
October	40,875	34,985	10,164	4,158	3,695	93,877
November	36,767	32,812	9,581	3,625	3,539	87,224
December	32,790	33,238	8,799	3,140	3,405	82,272
Total	421,218	352,451	122,395	45,382	36,251	988,097
1957						
January	34,337	37,517	10,800	3,502	3,434	90,490
February	31,686	32,520	9,156	3,284	3,206	80,752
March	30,747	30,946	8,860	3,553	3,378	78,384
April	30,631	29,166	9,491	4,001	3,300	77,489
May	30,537	23,423	9,563	3,389	3,097	75,909

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(Cents per pound)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	9.76	11.50	13.46	13.50
Feb.	9.375	11.50	13.50	13.50
Mar.	9.66	11.50	13.50	13.50
Apr.	10.25	11.93	13.50	13.50
May	10.29	12.00	13.50	11.933
June	10.96	12.25	13.50	10.84
July	11.00	12.50	13.50	10.00
Aug.	11.00	12.50	13.50	....
Sept.	11.44	12.96	13.50	....
Oct.	11.50	13.02	13.50	....
Nov.	11.50	13.00	13.50	....
Dec.	11.50	13.00	13.50	....
Av.	10.69	12.305	13.497	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	11.11	12.85	14.81	14.85
Feb.	10.725	12.85	14.85	14.85
Mar.	11.01	12.85	14.85	14.85
Apr.	11.60	13.28	14.85	14.85
May	11.64	13.35	14.85	13.283
June	12.31	13.60	14.85	12.19
July	12.35	13.85	14.85	11.35
Aug.	12.35	13.85	14.85	....
Sept.	12.79	14.31	14.85	....
Oct.	12.85	14.37	14.85	....
Nov.	12.85	14.35	14.85	....
Dec.	12.85	14.35	14.85	....
Av.	12.04	13.655	14.847	....

U. K. Zinc Consumption

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	29,192	29,779	28,485
Feb.	28,814	29,568	26,276
Mar.	33,451	28,650	27,049
Apr.	27,741	25,348	24,247
May	29,237	27,922	27,922
June	31,467	26,650	....
July	23,695	23,826	....
Aug.	23,261	18,867	....
Sept.	30,080	25,470	....
Oct.	29,460	27,784	....
Nov.	31,516	27,713	....
Dec.	28,683	24,134	....
Total	346,597	315,711	....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Total	163,230	73,630	277,811	514,671
1956				
Jan.	13,830	5,263	22,073	41,166
Feb.	13,975	5,236	23,506	42,717
Mar.	15,058	5,740	26,975	47,773
Apr.	14,172	5,098	25,618	44,888
May	14,834	5,557	26,840	47,232
June	13,730	5,228	26,135	45,093
July	13,028	5,364	24,571	42,963
Aug.	14,559	5,425	25,453	45,437
Sept.	13,567	4,628	23,785	41,980
Oct.	17,439	4,815	26,607	48,861
Nov.	15,604	4,566	25,279	45,449
Dec.	15,513	4,160	24,411	44,084
Total	175,310	61,080	301,253	537,643
1957				
Jan.	18,586	4,916	25,864	49,186
Feb.	15,989	4,658	25,200	45,847
Mar.	17,834	5,156	27,430	50,420
Apr.	18,245	4,912	27,598	50,755
May	17,066	1,744	27,310	46,120

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Dec.	771	13,628	13,403	27,802
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Jan.	895	11,633	14,294	26,822
Feb.	1,141	12,100	15,009	28,250
Mar.	1,202	13,232	16,516	30,950
Apr.	1,028	11,948	16,729	29,705
May	1,091	12,497	16,387	29,975
June	897	11,492	17,092	29,481
July	749	11,459	15,761	27,969
Aug.	879	12,760	16,991	30,630
Sept.	868	10,632	15,915	27,415
Oct.	879	12,698	17,843	31,520
Nov.	862	10,779	16,862	28,503
Dec.	804	10,670	15,635	27,109
Ttl.	11,395	141,900	195,034	348,329
1957				
Jan.	1,002	12,513	16,714	30,229
Feb.	942	11,730	16,464	29,136
Mar.	968	11,875	18,022	30,865
Apr.	1,053	12,695	17,167	30,915
May	988	11,107	17,620	29,715

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)
(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1953				
Ttl.	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741
1955				
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186
1956				
Feb.	154	130,368	10	130,532
Mar.	198	134,421	55	134,674
Apr.	156	136,227	522	136,911
May	175	141,240	5,085	146,494
June	199	139,541	13,112	152,852
July	45	126,628	32,515	159,188
Aug.	178	136,812	45,529	182,519
Sept.	194	137,561	40,564	178,319
Oct.	194	130,665	35,901	166,760
Nov.	206	133,456	25,506	159,162
Dec.	178	129,139	5,506	134,817
Ttl.	1,998	1,607,930	204,300	1,814,228
1957				
Jan.	183	131,954	1,134	133,271
Feb.	153	124,555	1,495	126,203
Mar.	182	137,404	1,076	138,662
Apr.	168	130,116	97	130,381
May	165	137,291	860	138,316

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)		
	Dom.†	For.	Total
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
October ...	2,432	3,889	6,321
November .	3,087	2,775	5,862
December .	3,180	3,652	6,832
Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
January ...	3,249	4,159	7,408
February ..	3,615	4,033	7,648
March	3,790	3,550	7,340
April	2,898	3,191	6,089
May	2,905	3,709	6,614
June	2,501	2,248	4,749
July	3,828	2,838	6,666
August	3,035	3,818	6,853
September .	2,828	3,002	5,830
October ...	3,454	3,125	6,579
November .	2,886	2,685	5,571
December ..	3,168	3,802	6,970
Total	38,157	40,160	78,317
1957			
January ..	2,997	2,877	5,874
February ..	2,925	2,876	5,801
March	3,360	3,166	6,526

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In Fine Ounces)				
	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111	36,776,003
1954 Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140	36,582,288
1955 Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565
1956					
April	43,270	32,050	3,196,813	61	3,272,194
May	46,770	33,300	3,063,179	770	3,144,019
June	46,753	30,610	3,097,297	1,595	3,176,255
July	51,664	31,160	2,697,372	4,171	2,874,367
August	45,914	35,180	3,239,671	6,333	3,327,098
September	46,305	28,700	2,925,332	5,666	3,006,003
October	42,808	34,510	3,288,177	4,942	3,370,437
November	46,379	29,000	3,009,312	2,400	3,087,091
December	45,528	25,000	2,759,108	750	2,830,386
Total	553,982	377,200	36,169,267	26,700	37,127,149
1957					
January	47,538	19,400	3,156,768	175	3,223,881
February	46,433	18,660	3,045,754	345	3,111,212
March	44,845	18,700	3,361,932	141	3,425,618
April	43,576	20,300	3,211,264	653	3,275,793
May	46,738	19,600	3,247,200	5,839	3,319,377

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)						
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394
Feb.	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,763
Mar.	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895
Apr.	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726
May	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800
June	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726
July	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624
Aug.	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	152,406
Sept.	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316
Oct.	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125
Nov.	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	145,081
Dec.	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	148,391
Total	718,622	826,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,721	1,679,427

Average Silver Prices

	(Cents per fine ounce)			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	85.25	85.25	90.357	91.375
Feb.	85.25	85.25	90.90	91.375
Mar.	85.25	85.25	91.138	91.375
Apr.	85.25	87.08	90.875	91.375
May	85.25	88.928	90.75	91.307
June	85.25	89.71	90.46	90.456
July	85.25	90.49	90.14	90.31
Aug.	85.25	90.75	90.614	
Sept.	85.25	90.795	90.75	
Oct.	85.25	91.794	90.722	
Nov.	85.25	91.46	91.375	
Dec.	85.25	90.45	91.375	
Ave.	85.25	89.116	90.79	

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1943.

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Mar.	1957 Apr.	1957 May
Ore, matte & regulus (cont.)	9,737	13,265	8,185
Canada	2,953	2,778	1,805
Mexico	425	866	405
Cuba	2,108	182	2,172
Bolivia	467	...	705
Chile	1,598	3,428	518
Peru	958	1,339	453
Cyprus	...	...	2,123
Philippines	3	2,223	2
U. of S. Africa	1,097	2,392	...
Australia	127	55	...
Other countries	1	2	2
Blister copper (content)	29,081	32,558	19,892
Mexico	3,539	5,829	2,211
Chile	18,161	25,434	12,088
Peru	1,453	549	...
Northern Rhodesia	5,186	746	1,623
U. of S. Africa	...	...	500
Australia	742	...	3,470
Refined cathodes and shapes	16,155	11,815	19,687
Canada	6,904	7,486	7,945
Chile	794	1,909	1,288
Peru	500	599	4,864
Belgium	448	...	...
Belg. Congo	1,842	1,549	949
Northern Rhodesia	5,661	272	4,641
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	54,973	57,632	47,764
Old and scrap (content)	132	240	233
Composition metal (cont.)	36	12	12
Brass scrap & old (cu. cont.)	184	332	380

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Mar.	1957 Apr.	1957 May
Copper scrap, unalloyed (new and old)†	5,393	9,137	7,362
Canada	950	579	272
Belgium	...	27	11
France	619	552	884
Germany (W.)	1,275	2,328	2,067
Netherlands	28	55	55
Sweden	...	164	117
Switzerland	...	55	56
U. Kingdom	...	385	227
India	27	165	30
Japan	2,398	4,677	3,559
Other countries	96	150	84
Copper-base scrap, alloyed† (new & old)	10,315	8,579	8,865
Canada	30	...	2
Belgium	181	138	121
France	435	461	920
Germany (W.)	2,832	2,784	2,869
Italy	1,331	909	737
Netherlands	129	104	27
Portugal	119	39	...
Spain	11	6	...
Switzerland	30	28	109
U. Kingdom	65	182	25
India	518	535	409
Japan	4,551	3,333	3,613
Hong Kong	82	60	33
Other countries	1	...	...

† Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap.

‡ Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze — Ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro-nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Mar.	1957 Apr.	1957 May
Ore, conc., matte and other unrefined (cont.)	1,972	1,340	1,722
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	41,376	32,315	28,479
Canada	128	135	146
Brazil	1,067	1,306	365
Uruguay	...	220	...
Austria	...	...	56
Belgium	21	...	...
Denmark	560	...	...
France	6,213	6,722	5,808
Germany (W.)	6,431	4,306	4,750
Italy	2,830	3,563	3,208
Netherlands	592	2,272	616
Norway	497	700	...
Sweden	224	392	112
Switzerland	3,240	1,138	737
U. Kingdom	10,608	6,702	7,729
Yugoslavia	...	55	27
Formosa	...	...	21
India	335	112	1,287
Japan	8,088	4,320	2,118
U. of S. Africa	226	74	...
Australia	280	280	...
Other countries	31	18	234
Argentina	5	...	1,265

Total Exports:

Crude & refined	43,348	33,655	30,201
Pipes and tubes	97	70	126
Plates and sheets	17	21	24
Rods	117	236	9

Brush-copper,

castings, rolls segments (finished forms) n.e.s.	20	22	22
Wire, bare	1,402	1,004	1,387

Building wire and cable†

Weatherproof wire†	77	71	68
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Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.

	1,283	1,049	1,442
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† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.

‡ Gross weight; n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Mar.	1957 Apr.	1957 May
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	18,045	16,786	12,099
Canada	2,596	1,782	1,513
Mexico	170	531	139
Guatemala	571	793	878
Honduras	168	80	504
Bolivia	2,691	...	964
Chile	...	29	...
Peru	4,680	4,768	5,179
U. of S. Africa	3,519	8,049	...
Australia	3,522	708	2,721
Philippines	82	...	126
Other countries	46	46	75
Pigs and bars	20,784	25,069	22,282
Canada	2,632	3,711	1,403
Mexico	9,241	4,886	4,252
Peru	2,500	1,814	1,812
Denmark	...	4	...
Spain	55	...	909
Yugoslavia	1,533	431	6,108
Morocco	...	4,304	...
Australia	4,823	9,919	7,798

Total Imports:

Ore, base bullion, refined	38,829	41,855	34,381
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Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)

Antimonial lead & typemetal	629	280	557
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Lead content thereof

	585	248	531
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U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Mar.	1957 Apr.	1957 May
Slabs, blocks, etc.	987	1,200	877
Mexico	...	74	110
Belgium	560	112	...
Germany (W.)	...	84	56
Netherlands	...	224	112
U. Kingdom	336	672	336
Korea	64	32	250
Other countries	27	2	13
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks	987	1,200	877
Scrap: Ashes, dross and skim.	706	373	555
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips†	334	238	259
Alloys ex brass and bronze	1	...	4
Die castings	107	106	107
Battery shells & parts, unassem.	7	6	14
Chromite zinc sheets, mold, castings, pattern plates, forms, n.e.s.	8	60	16

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957 Mar.	1957 Apr.	1957 May
Zinc Ore (content)	42,296	45,630	47,619
Canada	11,329	13,220	13,672
Mexico	15,302	13,735	16,326
Cuba	91	155	38
Guatemala	801	626	523
Honduras	635	61	161
Bolivia	523	497	524
Chile	...	103	...
Peru	12,698	14,644	10,114
U. of S. Africa	466	2,347	5,635
Australia	422	231	247
Philippines	13	...	9
Other countries	16	11	370
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	22,761	30,036	20,375
Canada	8,292	7,712	7,051
Mexico	390	1,481	1,764
Peru	326	6,727	1,830
Austria	...	220	...
Belgium	3,238	2,244	2,488
Germany (W.)	277	2,269	220
Italy	1,489	1,490	635
Netherlands	...	...	280
U. Kingdom	...	1,120	...
Yugoslavia	1,433	2,756	220
Belg. Congo	4,134	1,215	3,759
Rhodesia	1,624	...	...
Australia	1,120	2,802	1,680
Japan	401	...	448
Other countries	37

Total Imports

Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	65,057	75,666	67,994
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Dross and skim.

Old and worn out	35	...	37
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Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	Av. 1946	1957 Aug. 15
Copper Domestic (Electro., Del. Valley)	11.20	14.375	28.25-28.50
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	14.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f.o.b.)	5.05	5.05	10.00
New York, del.	...	...	10.50
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	94.50
Aluminum Ingot 99%+ (20.00)	...	15.00	28.10
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f.o.b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	33.00

World Production of Copper (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico (crude)	Chile	Peru	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Norway	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	India	Japan	Turkey	Australia	Northern Rhodesia	Union of South Africa
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g-h)	(e)	(f-h)	(a)	(f)	(e)	(c)	(d)
1951	964,589	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,254	.....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,498	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	87,489
1953	957,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,802	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	8,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	332,884	83,341
1954	863,721	309,984	59,030	372,814	29,233	258,259	14,205	182,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	336,577	43,153
1955	1,036,702	326,599	61,583	447,288	35,478	286,805	14,876	138,271	31,151	8,432	124,908	26,313	41,935	350,302	47,176
1956	98,578	27,804	6,436	39,731	2,474	22,593	1,402	8,154	1,660	761	9,927	2,355	5,443	30,789	3,186
Apr.	101,422	29,422	5,801	39,954	2,612	23,134	1,416	10,217	3,103	765	11,923	2,443	4,477	33,577	4,888
May	98,496	29,097	5,614	36,812	2,412	23,920	1,413	9,715	3,018	687	12,490	2,628	4,461	33,640	4,461
June	84,787	21,141	5,109	40,880	2,602	24,383	1,186	12,223	3,197	740	12,570	1,044	4,589	33,279	3,090
July	91,282	28,719	5,357	44,202	2,623	24,006	1,261	6,733	3,323	782	12,443	1,584	4,841	33,720	4,715
Aug.	88,659	31,196	5,609	41,475	.....	24,022	1,510	11,281	3,028	785	12,015	2,298	4,207	26,917	4,307
Sept.	95,109	29,977	6,488	47,346	.....	24,405	1,733	11,127	3,020	757	12,477	2,754	4,497	42,381	4,868
Oct.	90,573	29,837	5,871	46,407	.....	22,156	1,344	11,420	2,733	702	10,648	2,717	5,252	38,800	4,170
Nov.	92,231	30,422	5,521	44,911	838	21,989	1,293	9,174	2,687	786	11,993	2,064	4,707	38,892	4,299
1957	94,873	26,053	5,592	44,697	2,276	21,990	1,399	11,528	2,697	440	12,493	1,565	4,047	36,360	3,744
Jan.	92,508	29,033	6,630	41,890	3,131	20,736	956	11,178	2,586	768	12,599	1,455	4,088	35,251	3,392
Feb.	96,363	30,321	5,688	42,586	3,253	24,554	931	11,651	3,123	850	12,116	3,011	.....	43,471	3,671
Mar.	98,910	27,916	5,139	31,761	2,539	23,515	1,635	7,853	3,049	810	8,869	.....	.....	37,605	.....
Apr.	96,334	26,467	5,421	38,769	4,122	23,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,479	.....	.....	44,471	.....
May	95,641	.....	5,107	4,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,874	.....
June ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Bilister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported; tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. * Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1951	486,874	162,712	219,362	48,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,688	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952	532,778	153,939	248,551	58,536	88,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,000	74,053	20,882	217,298	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,648
1953	530,883	166,356	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1954	551,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,083	162,773	41,150	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,915	16,800	1,877,841
1955	547,153	148,811	221,138	67,303	91,241	73,251	162,508	46,806	67,509	83,347	40,912	254,558	28,870	28,620	17,976	1,893,125
1956	52,976	11,554	15,186	6,790	8,650	6,276	14,398	3,799	6,118	7,159	4,136	17,407	2,056	2,273	1,456	161,359
Apr.	47,961	11,990	17,611	6,970	9,188	6,814	14,022	4,511	5,660	5,786	4,142	15,984	798	2,372	1,456	156,551
May	47,367	11,591	18,091	6,779	9,481	6,704	14,302	3,100	4,767	7,246	3,972	19,664	.....	2,064	1,456	167,830
June	48,479	12,374	18,515	6,415	9,965	6,377	12,165	3,887	5,195	7,827	4,202	27,935	2,876	1,841	1,456	179,486
July	48,404	12,196	18,890	6,192	9,872	1,896	11,886	2,440	4,724	7,546	4,126	19,757	4,151	1,933	1,400	175,665
Aug.	53,530	12,706	18,567	6,378	9,213	6,071	13,671	2,833	5,962	6,182	4,214	23,654	3,630	2,970	1,344	172,788
Sept.	54,815	13,923	20,169	2,237	9,243	7,212	16,873	4,600	6,002	8,237	4,271	26,243	2,490	2,389	1,400	181,423
Oct.	50,744	12,914	17,934	9,312	7,883	17,679	3,319	5,343	7,632	4,494	23,220	.....	2,180	1,232	1,652	165,282
Nov.	54,062	12,531	17,088	5,787	9,540	17,797	17,094	3,667	5,113	7,747	4,885	22,263	1,948	2,724	1,344	169,392
1957	50,854	10,117	19,212	5,676	9,971	8,084	16,540	3,196	5,389	6,195	4,928	21,498	4,052	1,261	1,344	169,640
Jan.	48,012	10,192	18,574	5,736	9,969	7,970	14,516	3,519	3,980	6,213	4,863	17,060	3,759	2,544	1,322	159,984
Feb.	52,357	12,727	17,873	6,431	9,906	8,103	16,420	3,574	6,031	8,643	4,464	18,515	2,215	2,817	1,120	172,730
Mar.	56,170	12,436	20,235	5,915	9,359	7,624	17,559	3,408	6,235	7,515	3,416	18,127	2,047	1,733	1,400	174,593
Apr.	51,718	.....	13,942	5,355	.....	8,890	17,424	3,275	.....	.....	5,477	.....	2,211	2,490	1,400	.....
May	48,203	.....	8,524	6,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456	.....
June ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Can.	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Great Rep. of Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	Rhodesia (b)	Total
	(a)	(b)	(b-c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(d)
1951	931,933	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	.....	62,109	88,103	2,065,216
1952	961,430	223,140	61,486	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,829	15,943	77,203	97,931	2,141,089
1953	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	218,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	2,328,017
1954	868,242	218,810	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,856	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	2,248,501
1955	1,031,018	257,008	61,879	18,943	233,623	123,623	197,024	90,917	77,761	31,203	49,724	26,244	15,175	122,965	113,221	2,534,457
1956	88,664	21,339	5,207	1,220	20,657	10,819	16,689	7,382	6,613	2,693	4,002	2,172	1,222	13,806	5,243	218,363
Apr.	81,238	21,790	5,248	1,225	21,800	11,174	17,212	6,719	7,190	2,662	4,168	2,226	1,289	13,401	10,012	214,194
May	78,321	20,780	5,142	1,439	21,030	11,003	16,898	8,557	6,270	2,530	4,427	2,175	1,282	12,466	8,606	208,635
June	83,080	21,691	5,198	1,285	21,015	10,679	17,964	6,417	6,433	2,637	4,688	2,047	1,325	13,089	11,141	216,200
July	89,549*	21,354	5,154	1,427	20,996	10,846	17,638	6,925	6,955	2,543	4,826	1,915	1,420	12,385	10,032	221,801
Aug.	90,235	20,691	5,018	.....	21,207	10,210	17,187	6,817	2,452	4,487	1,918	1,287	1,274	12,674	9,866	220,868
Sept.	93,493	21,412	5,257	.....	21,153	8,871	17,428	6,773	7,334	2,718	4,743	2,110	1,244	13,497	10,171	224,159
Oct.	91,808	20,470	5,060	.....	21,044	9,257	16,851	6,443	7,037	2,727	4,538	2,087	1,414	12,717	9,810	219,916
Nov.	92,234	22,012	5,291	880	21,816	10,088	17,835	8,135	7,249	2,745	4,654	2,151	1,425	11,819	10,257	233,020
1957	93,452	20,340	5,357	1,560	22,466	11,464	17,700	6,360	6,944	2,922	4,424	1,896	2,734	11,361	10,166	228,017
Jan.	88,078	19,808	4,788	2,346	22,354	10,571	15,903	6,256	6,186	2,552	3,851	1,694	2,447	10,632	9,130	213,521
Feb.	96,924	21,942	5,334	2,352	22,486	12,249	17,627	8,537	6,719	2,820	4,478	2,124	2,526	9,754	10,114	235,521
Mar.	96,506	20,504	5,129	2,380	22,263	12,112	16,903	6,802	7,174	2,647	4,252	2,009	2,561	9,545	.....	235,521
Apr.	96,855	20,565	5,219	2,650	.....	12,700	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	.....	.....	14,221	.....	235,521
May	90,719	19,929	5,011	2,701	.....	.....	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	.....	.....	14,221	.....	235,521
June ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothermic. (d) The above totals omit production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	61,480	76,197	59,614
Feb.	62,771	79,377	59,203
Mar.	70,185	71,634	62,120
Apr.	67,566	73,776	61,779
May	60,767	76,481	71,101
June	58,546	71,713	61,991
July	64,256	76,188	.....
Aug.	99,628	68,197	.....
Sept.	107,261	72,069	.....
Oct.	93,681	62,327	.....
Nov.	75,533	58,893	.....
Dec.	77,749	55,838	.....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In long tons)

At start of:	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	31,173	40,987	39,420
Feb.	32,274	34,326	41,433
Mar.	39,461	29,693	36,900
Apr.	37,587	33,974	34,877
May	45,226	29,479	44,933
June	38,760	30,537	40,804
July	30,816	37,088	.....
Aug.	32,270	35,432	.....
Sept.	48,036	35,793	.....
Oct.	42,912	39,391	.....
Nov.	42,061	32,662	.....
Dec.	38,410	32,025	.....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

Virgin Zinc Zinc. Conc.

At start of:	1956	1957	1956	1957
Jan.	49,962	44,816	54,447	53,274
Feb.	45,239	40,501	49,537	63,366
Mar.	44,288	38,927	48,667	59,957
Apr.	49,194	41,260	40,502	55,698
May	49,129	37,540	36,524	52,871
June	47,266	36,000	40,136	49,646
July	47,644	.....	40,763	.....
Aug.	49,169	.....	47,972	.....
Sept.	51,946	.....	57,125	.....
Oct.	50,978	.....	55,354	.....
Nov.	47,364	.....	54,376	.....
Dec.	46,364	.....	55,223	.....

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Apr.	May	June
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought - ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	3,512	3,161	2,972
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	2,447	2,907	1,636
Wire (including un-insulated electric wire)	4,920	3,545	6,725
Tubes	930	1,173	1,013
Other copper, worked incl. pipe fittings)	89	104	119
Total	11,989	10,890	12,465

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954 Total	328,149	251,989	580,138	448,413	131,725
1955 Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956					
February	33,213	24,163	57,376	40,934	16,442
March	32,903	24,366	57,269	43,913	13,356
April	27,489	21,029	48,518	36,418	12,100
May	29,845	22,295	52,140	41,747	10,393
June	33,774	21,810	55,584	43,622	11,962
July	31,762	19,316	51,086	39,149	11,919
August	24,426	14,434	38,860	30,065	8,795
September	35,203	19,584	54,787	45,807	8,980
October	36,824	21,275	58,099	47,814	10,285
November	38,244	21,142	59,386	47,144	12,242
December	29,927	17,437	47,364	38,505	8,859
Total	388,167	251,312	639,479	500,794	138,685
1957					
January	40,014	21,574	61,588	51,118	10,470
February	36,191	19,849	56,040	43,326	12,714
March	33,537	19,895	53,432	42,787	10,645
April	33,744	18,124	51,868	40,940	10,928
May	36,721	21,395	58,116	44,740	13,376

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Apr.	May	June
Zinc ore and concentrates:			
(Gross Weight)	8,203	7,586	25,763
Zinc conc.	4,241	3,174	.....
Australia	4,241	3,174	.....
Zinc and zinc alloys:			
(Gross Weight)	13,955	14,287	13,820
N. Rhodesia	200	250	125
Australia	750	1,250	250
Canada	6,016	6,708	7,483
Belgium	1,747	1,668	1,745
Germany (W.)	58	501	1
Netherlands	25	325	1,066
United States	306	875	300
Other countries	4,853	2,710	2,850
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes	13,955	14,287	13,820

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1957	1957	1957
	Mar.	Apr.	May
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	22,761	30,036	20,375
Canada (s.t.)	5	.....	.....
Denmark	160	484	700
France	1,071	1,392	1,177
Italy	778	.....	.....
Netherlands	822	568	1,234
Sweden	1,620	1,220	2,139
Switzerland*	1,784	2,380	1,328
U. K. (l.t.)	13,876	13,955	14,287
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	987	1,200	877
Canada (s.t.)	14,973	17,131	16,679
Denmark	25	.....	.....
France	51	.....	.....
Italy	2,376	.....	.....
Netherlands	872	832	2,590
Norway	2,645	2,106	.....
Switzerland*	255	488	751
U. K.† (l.t.)	289	343	629
Northern Rhodesia‡ (l.t.)	2,640	2,495	.....

* Includes scrap.

† Includes manufactures.

‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Tin Metal	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
	Imports	Production*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1955 Total	27,084	1,034	1,227	27,241	23,390	2,924	2,999
1956							
May	1,850	81	1,861	39	2,455	2,301	1,018
June	1,647	74	1,240	69	2,060	1,803	457
July	3,100	111	2,240	173	2,082	1,854	405
August	2,691	48	2,713	20	1,931	1,577	533
September	934	83	1,277	247	2,575	1,903	1,153
October	3,396	101	2,561	74	2,272	2,223	953
November	2,034	88	2,308	445	2,293	1,997	511
December	2,305	91	2,393	131	2,118	1,649	686
1956 Total	26,571	1,044	2,393	2,226	26,434	22,232	8,371
1957							
January	3,584	105	3,359	25	2,519	2,134	863
February	2,468	90	2,812	25	2,688	1,938	800
March	4,342	85	4,689	66	2,835	1,878	863
April	2,192	87	3,952	379	2,074	1,752	576
May	3,019	89	.....	111	3,564	2,240	896

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 15,001	22,600	26,653	25,469	
Feb. . . 13,954	21,455	26,229	21,861	
Mar. . . 21,075	25,083	26,750	27,664	
Apr. . . 20,412	24,077	26,617	27,398	
May . . . 23,012	23,840	27,626	29,086	
June . . . 23,344	21,890	27,122	....
July . . . 21,075	21,185	27,250	....
Aug. . . 22,000	26,184	29,219	....
Sept. . . 22,684	24,752	27,950	....
Oct. . . 21,661	25,546	29,696	....
Nov. . . 22,981	25,213	27,346	....
Dec. . . 24,935	27,172	28,716	....
Year	252,643	288,987	331,174	....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 6,170	5,500	4,888	8,946	
Feb. . . 7,560	11,882	3,856	6,633	
Mar. . . 11,092	10,318	4,007	7,044	
Apr. . . 9,606	11,967	7,636	7,314	
May . . . 11,483	6,416	7,214	9,676	
June . . . 12,018	9,897	6,632	....
July . . . 13,152	8,341	9,696	....
Aug. . . 8,646	4,884	4,713	....
Sept. . . 10,045	5,538	9,908	....
Oct. . . 8,005	8,053	9,072	....
Nov. . . 10,817	4,622	9,227	....
Dec. . . 7,815	5,286	2,734	....
Year	116,406	92,407	79,633	....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)			
(Fine Ounces)			
1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 429,704	435,047	1,070,285	
Feb. . . 457,261	196,803	1,039,491	
Mar. . . 411,597	328,857	1,192,826	
Apr. . . 493,578	348,838	1,247,029	
May . . . 445,054	447,710	1,254,526	
June . . . 592,238	495,742	....
July . . . 285,350	686,209	....
Aug. . . 644,932	1,080,301	....
Sept. . . 636,992	481,042	....
Oct. . . 684,301	731,099	....
Nov. . . 387,147	669,285	....
Dec. . . 405,719	1,023,481	....
Year	5,873,873	6,924,414	....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)

(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 9,081	11,078	15,981	20,582	
Feb. . . 8,385	12,897	11,041	16,272	
Mar. . . 11,671	12,423	12,276	14,720	
Apr. . . 11,218	10,321	14,476	16,417	
May . . . 18,407	10,911	12,851	19,048	
June . . . 14,877	13,387	10,985	....
July . . . 15,467	12,674	13,599	....
Aug. . . 14,158	13,219	14,710	....
Sept. . . 14,069	13,479	17,268	....
Oct. . . 11,528	14,208	13,896	....
Nov. . . 13,372	14,545	19,130	....
Dec. . . 13,897	14,057	18,630	....
Year	156,130	153,199	174,843	....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 17,155	22,028	21,696	20,340	
Feb. . . 15,199	19,865	20,356	19,808	
Mar. . . 16,550	22,215	22,010	21,941	
Apr. . . 16,249	21,301	21,339	20,504	
May . . . 16,530	21,599	21,790	20,564	
June . . . 17,017	20,565	20,780	....
July . . . 17,917	21,769	21,691	....
Aug. . . 18,755	22,029	21,354	....
Sept. . . 18,023	20,898	20,691	....
Oct. . . 18,871	22,206	21,412	....
Nov. . . 19,662	21,398	20,470	....
Dec. . . 21,922	21,135	22,012	....
Year	213,810	257,008	255,601	....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)			
1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 2,182,386	2,280,575	2,142,746	
Feb. . . 1,960,506	2,094,467	2,004,525	
Mar. . . 2,413,591	2,296,648	2,307,709	
Apr. . . 2,304,287	1,759,384	2,190,294	
May . . . 2,235,620	2,463,374	2,090,722	
June . . . 2,461,675	2,494,748	....
July . . . 2,385,654	2,267,271	....
Aug. . . 2,480,607	2,315,312	....
Sept. . . 2,386,385	2,517,451	....
Oct. . . 2,371,890	2,379,162	....
Nov. . . 2,088,991	2,429,547	....
Dec. . . 2,388,627	2,357,202	....
Year	27,696,319	27,655,141	....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 17,716	18,959	16,002	14,032	
Feb. . . 16,863	15,018	14,344	15,170	
Mar. . . 17,104	19,113	16,857	16,940	
Apr. . . 19,452	17,889	11,573	14,275	
May . . . 19,953	16,808	15,446	14,591	
June . . . 18,988	17,800	18,145	....
July . . . 19,164	16,650	15,841	....
Aug. . . 18,237	16,676	16,104	....
Sept. . . 17,066	15,972	15,760	....
Oct. . . 16,569	13,658	16,725	....
Nov. . . 18,365	15,182	14,865	....
Dec. . . 19,093	17,857	16,056	....
Year	219,280	201,583	188,971	....

* New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 16,625	22,181	15,550	19,304	
Feb. . . 11,328	25,556	11,757	16,618	
Mar. . . 18,199	20,178	8,822	14,923	
Apr. . . 17,926	21,018	14,317	17,131	
May . . . 13,926	14,820	11,357	16,680	
June . . . 15,654	19,581	15,296	....
July . . . 27,582	13,522	15,499	....
Aug. . . 14,934	16,581	13,070	....
Sept. . . 17,298	11,793	19,732	....
Oct. . . 13,064	19,836	20,792	....
Nov. . . 16,224	14,164	21,411	....
Dec. . . 23,277	14,607	16,125	....
Year	206,037	213,837	183,728	....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 12,765	14,387	14,985	16,609	
Feb. . . 11,874	13,375	14,997	15,027	
Mar. . . 13,619	15,544	15,504	16,733	
Apr. . . 13,015	15,011	14,431	15,347	
May . . . 13,458	15,352	15,203	16,225	
June . . . 13,269	14,835	14,492	....
July . . . 12,901	14,530	15,125	....
Aug. . . 13,428	14,825	14,852	....
Sept. . . 13,521	13,734	14,530	....
Oct. . . 14,323	14,411	15,762	....
Nov. . . 14,159	14,290	15,062	....
Dec. . . 14,947	14,881	14,824	....
Year	161,279	175,173	178,767	....

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	3,997	4,677	2,112
United States ..	2,254	2,865	1,302
Germany (W.) ..	...	...	2
Norway	1,710	1,665	735
U. Kingdom ...	33	147	73
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes ..	14,720	16,417	19,048
United States ..	7,496	7,353	9,423
Brazil	88	...	74
Denmark .....	...	...	6
France	656	504	1,625
Italy .....	...	112	252
Sweden	224	225	59
Switzerland ...	56	281	...
U. Kingdom ...	6,002	7,936	7,328
India	196	...	281
Other countries ..	2	6	...

Total Exports:

Crude & refined ..	18,717	21,094	21,160
Old and scrap ..	995	636	1,144
Rods, strips, sheet and tubing ..	1,330	571	976

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Ore (zinc content)	10,555	12,750	13,377
United States ..	10,555	12,750	13,377
Slab zinc	14,923	17,131	16,679
United States ..	8,400	9,021	6,469
Italy .....	...	...	224
Netherlands ...	56	...	...
U. Kingdom ...	6,168	7,764	9,530
Korea	276	80	128
Philippines ...	...	243	328
Taiwan	23	23	...

Total Exports:

Ore and slabs ..	25,478	29,881	30,056
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes ..	35	179	1,444
United States ..	35	...	108
Belgium .....	...	...	485
Netherlands ...	...	27	371
Japan .....	...	152	480

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Ore (lead content)	2,220	1,559	1,395
United States ..	2,220	1,559	1,395
Refined lead ..	7,044	7,314	9,676
United States ..	2,690	3,509	1,576
Brazil .....	...	56	31
Venezuela .....	...	...	44
Germany (W.) ..	112	...	...
U. Kingdom ...	2,128	2,968	6,468
Japan	2,051	777	1,554
Taiwan	62	...	...
Other countries ..	1	4	3

Total Exports:

Ore and refined ..	9,264	8,873	11,071
Pipe and tubing ..	1	...	1
Lead scrap	1	...	...

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
U. S. (ore, s.t.) ..	9,737	13,265	8,185
(blister, s.t.) ..	29,081	32,558	19,892
(refined, s.t.) ..	16,155	11,815	19,687
Denmark	150	433	358
France (crude) ..	...	813	1,313
(refined)	13,907	17,352	14,636
Italy	9,339	...	...
Netherlands ...	2,188	1,934	1,040
Norway	527	75	...
Sweden	3,255	5,110	5,357
Switzerland ...	3,189	5,841	3,476
U. K. (l.t.)	39,177	39,944	34,528
Australia (blister & ref., l.t.)† ..	1,000	...	...
EXPORTS			
	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.) ..	1,972	1,340	1,722
(ref., s.t.)	41,376	32,315	28,479
Canada (ref., s.t.) ..	14,720	16,417	19,048
Finland*	271	50	415
Norway	1,045	646	...
Sweden	336	162	1,801
U. K. (l.t.)	4,766	3,512	3,161
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blister, l.t.)† ..	32,460	27,555	...

* Includes old.

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		
	Apr.	May	June
Copper and copper alloys: (Gross Weight) ..	39,944	34,528	35,203
U. of S. Africa ..	81	...	111
N. Rhodesia ..	18,204	14,897	13,854
Canada	6,751	6,085	7,473
Belgium	1	...	...
Germany (W.) ..	11	10	7
Norway	125	1	...
United States ..	8,197	6,656	8,174
Chile	5,550	5,950	5,534
Peru	235	400	25
Turkey	492	...	...
Belg. Congo ...	250	500	...
Other countries ..	47	29	25

Of which:

Electrolytic	25,897	23,910	23,528
Other refined ...	3,775	2,000	4,835
Blister or rough ..	10,213	8,577	6,794

Wrought and alloys

lloys	59	41	46
Total	39,944	34,528	35,203

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)

	1957		
	1955	1956	1957
January	14,421	15,121	14,260
February	13,915	13,940	9,974
March	13,564	16,219	14,958
April	16,083	14,448	18,671
May	14,761	14,729	18,351
June	16,296	16,403	...
July	13,329	11,079	...
August	14,861	18,470	...
September	14,638	13,849	...
October	13,589	12,800	...
November	13,073	14,084	...
December	14,749	15,694	...
Year	173,879	176,837	...

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement) .....	...	813	1,313
Belg. Congo .....	...	813	813
Turkey .....	...	...	500
Refined	13,907	17,352	14,636
United States ..	2,236	5,883	3,993
Canada	1,136	457	1,321
Chile .....	...	314	...
Belgium	3,955	4,912	4,701
Germany (W.) ..	724	511	215
Norway	102	254	...
Sweden	102	...	...
U. Kingdom ...	701	539	919
Belg. Congo	3,768	2,536	1,945
Rhodesia-Nyasaland ..	1,183	1,795	1,542
Other countries ..	...	151	...

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Ore (gross weight)	24,916	26,352	23,123
Peru	3,969	6,127	250
Greece	3,407	2,176	...
Italy .....	...	583	3,328
Norway	961	...	456
Portugal .....	...	...	269
Spain	3,489	...	1,619
Sweden .....	...	...	260
Yugoslavia	2,050	...	800
Algeria	344	3,541	3,021
Morocco	9,009	8,494	7,607
Tunisia .....	...	1,645	818
Australia	1,687	3,786	4,695
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc. ...	1,071	1,392	1,177
Belgium	996	975	940
Germany (W.) ..	...	275	...
Italy	50	66	137
Norway	25	50	100
Russia .....	...	26	...

French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
LEAD			
Ore (gross weight)	736	294	38
Pig lead	518	272	26
Switzerland ...	515	255	...
Other countries ..	3	17	26
Antimonial lead ..	33	33	11

ZINC

Slabs, bars, blocks, etc. ...	51
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IT PAYS
to
ADVERTISE
in the
DAILY METAL REPORTER

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL (Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Alu- minum	Copper	Mag- nesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
December	75,275	88,287	2,255	70,950	1,817
Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956					
January	74,152	89,767	2,959	68,050	1,598
February	73,096	91,706	2,977	66,584	1,636
March	73,785	96,085	3,046	65,760	1,644
April	67,880	90,679	3,140	58,274	1,910
May	65,786	89,188	3,021	52,205	1,919
June	58,189	78,921	2,949	47,775	1,883
July	52,955	60,926	2,810	42,227	1,551
August	61,507	77,619	3,059	52,321	2,112
September	62,503	72,109	3,079	46,340	1,004
October	74,209	81,049	3,442	65,450	2,206
November	69,741	72,866	2,892	64,972	1,788
December	67,333	65,198	2,794	58,111	1,483
Total	801,136	966,473	36,168	88,069	20,734
1957					
January	72,999	82,025	3,207	67,964	1,883
February	69,651	72,084	2,661	59,793	1,435
March	74,527	77,418	2,970	61,378	1,865
April	68,284	77,167	2,896	54,982	2,070
May	65,108	75,347	2,832	53,565	2,373

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING (Bureau of Census)

	Total	Sand	Permanent	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954 Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955					
December	88,287	78,327	6,368	713	2,879
Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956					
January	89,767	80,116	6,135	799	2,717
February	91,706	82,244	5,888	727	2,847
March	96,085	85,894	6,299	782	3,110
April	90,679	81,333	5,835	722	2,789
May	89,188	80,155	5,398	751	2,854
June	78,921	70,260	5,052	755	2,851
July	60,926	55,027	3,193	506	2,200
August	77,619	70,479	3,805	904	2,431
September	72,109	64,887	3,930	929	2,363
October	81,049	73,058	4,104	1,120	2,767
November	72,866	65,022	4,114	1,057	2,673
December	65,198	57,929	3,769	971	2,529
Total	966,113	866,404	57,522	10,023	32,134
1957					
January	82,025	73,702	4,510	1,008	2,805
February	72,084	64,346	4,188	874	2,676
March	77,418	69,258	4,445	878	2,837
April	77,167	69,141	4,316	894	2,816
May	75,347	67,251	4,421	953	2,722

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%,
f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Feb.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Mar.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Apr.	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
May	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
June	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
July	60.00	64.50	64.50	74.00
Aug.	60.00	64.50	64.50	....
Sept.	60.00	64.50	64.50	....
Oct.	60.00	64.50	64.50	....
Nov.	60.98	64.50	64.50	....
Dec.	64.50	64.50	72.48	....
Av.	60.46	64.50	65.165	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	91.40	81.00	106.30	101.92
Feb.	91.00	78.16	104.34	98.59
Mar.	87.88	78.00	104.23	93.50
Apr.	85.50	77.94	103.92	93.45
May	85.50	77.50	105.23	92.865
June	85.50	78.33	106.50	92.02
July	85.50	81.78	106.50	90.265
Aug.	85.00	84.59	105.76	....
Sept.	85.50	91.96	105.50	....
Oct.	83.62	94.60	104.85	....
Nov.	81.07	103.11	104.50	....
Dec.	80.64	106.58	104.50	....
Av.	85.72	86.12	105.18	....

Spot Straits Tin

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

	Monthly Average Prices			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	85.125	87.268	105.036	101.511
Feb.	85.16	90.836	100.803	101.132
Mar.	92.457	91.161	100.786	99.643
Apr.	96.298	91.48	99.268	99.304
May	93.51	91.41	96.994	98.347
June	94.24	93.68	94.589	98.05
July	96.55	97.08	96.143	96.52
Aug.	93.381	96.521	99.049	....
Sept.	93.536	96.607	103.809	....
Oct.	93.225	96.20	106.023	....
Nov.	91.176	97.987	110.921	....
Dec.	88.571	108.02	104.268	....
Aver.	91.935	94.85	101.474	....

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

	Monthly Average Prices (Cents per pound)			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	84.84	87.628	104.768	101.347
Feb.	85.04	90.75	100.586	100.257
Mar.	91.24	91.065	100.524	99.476
Apr.	96.238	91.41	99.145	99.286
May	93.51	91.38	96.853	98.335
June	94.24	93.64	94.488	98.025
July	96.55	96.825	96.131	96.44
Aug.	93.381	96.456	98.924	....
Sept.	93.536	96.256	103.559	....
Oct.	93.00	96.075	105.716	....
Nov.	91.099	97.882	110.329	....
Dec.	88.571	107.75	104.00	....
Av.	91.77	94.73	101.252	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	189.60	324.68	277.88	256.00
Feb.	190.00	324.68	270.29	256.00
Mar.	201.63	322.61	261.40	256.00
Apr.	221.36	318.14	267.22	256.00
May	251.20	306.62	267.675	256.00
June	273.46	286.98	260.69	256.00
July	287.40	268.22	256.06	256.00
Aug.	290.71	255.18	256.00	....
Sept.	314.08	263.70	256.00	....
Oct.	329.50	279.02	255.92	....
Nov.	321.17	282.50	255.13	....
Dec.	319.96	282.27	256.00	....
Av.	265.84	292.90	261.71	....

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

	(U. S. Department of Interior)				
	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	—Sold or Used— Short tons	Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1956					
September	36,717	132,316	121,854	60,104,570	47,179
October	47,179	149,125	134,014	67,126,363	62,290
November	62,290	145,081	119,787	60,252,640	87,584
December	87,584	148,391	133,186	67,039,743	102,789
Total		1,679,247	1,591,478		
1957					
January	102,496	147,029	104,394	52,418,766	145,131
February	145,131	119,059	97,886	49,173,176	166,324
March	166,324	135,706	141,529	71,240,311	160,501
April	160,501	139,152	123,549		176,104
May	176,104	145,174			195,126
June	195,126	138,657			

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes, Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1954 Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
September	244,135	134,240	32,973	67,407	2,926
October	248,806	138,328	30,554	71,456	2,926
November	245,526	137,109	31,656	67,798	2,658
December	242,993	138,592	31,802	64,159	1,837
Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956					
January	251,639	142,049	34,008	67,499	2,118
February	240,999	134,077	33,727	65,261	1,901
March	232,767	128,432	30,972	63,482	1,947
April	260,610	143,859	37,971	69,639	3,316
May	264,378	147,613	39,900	68,106	2,215
June	240,415	132,510	33,438	65,600	2,119
July	247,895	139,571	35,346	64,249	2,736
August	248,457	141,400	32,413	66,315	3,039
September	217,425	117,074	32,154	59,462	2,953
October	252,289	136,546	25,385	73,363	2,255
November	218,272	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	194,822	99,851	31,787	55,225	1,702
Total	2,870,101	1,577,601	398,602	782,398	28,017
1957					
January	234,805	126,008	35,911	64,227	1,970
February	206,397	109,786	30,330	58,296	1,927
March	229,786	120,077	34,365	66,400	2,190
April	238,212	126,755	34,805	68,284	2,572
May	249,019	130,047	35,680	74,370	2,670

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

	(Thousands of Pounds)				
	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953 Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954 Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955					
December	75,275	15,291	25,031	34,347	606
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956					
January	74,152	15,861	24,528	33,253	510
February	73,096	15,560	23,963	32,949	624
March	73,785	16,597	22,816	33,965	407
April	67,880	14,732	20,718	31,782	648
May	65,786	15,600	19,669	29,814	703
June	58,189	13,448	19,067	25,027	647
July	52,955	12,398	16,388	23,491	678
August	61,407	13,100	18,067	29,553	687
September	62,503	12,354	17,855	31,640	654
October	74,209	14,389	21,120	37,782	918
November	69,741	14,333	20,673	33,929	806
December	67,333	13,391	20,557	32,923	454
1956 Total	801,036	171,763	245,421	376,108	7,736
1957					
January	72,999	14,201	20,963	37,194	641
February	69,451	13,366	21,707	34,311	67
March	74,527	13,914	22,974	37,521	118
April	68,284	14,287	20,376	33,493	...
May	65,108	12,705	20,708	31,602	...

METALS, AUGUST, 1957

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	21.50	22.90	24.40	27.10
Feb.	21.50	23.20	24.40	27.10
Mar.	21.50	23.20	24.60	27.10
Apr.	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
May	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
June	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
July	21.50	23.20	25.90	27.10
Aug.	22.12	24.26	26.70	....
Sept.	22.20	24.40	27.10	....
Oct.	22.20	24.40	27.10	....
Nov.	22.20	24.40	27.10	....
Dec.	22.20	24.40	27.10	....
Av.	21.785	23.655	26.008	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan. ..	972	1,776	2,188	1,065
Feb. ..	1,136	1,648	1,901	1,261
Mar. ..	1,136	1,947	1,946	1,194
Apr. ..	892	1,756	2,279	2,511
May ..	1,129	1,836	2,462	1,715
June ..	1,312	1,686	2,302	941
July ..	1,032	1,437	2,002	....
Aug. ..	1,111	1,742	2,523	....
Sept. ..	1,183	2,159	1,988	....
Oct. ..	1,002	1,667	861	....
Nov. ..	1,243	1,954	2,141	....
Dec. ..	1,673	1,577	2,452	....
Total	13,743	21,186	24,975	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Feb.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
May	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
June	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
July	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Aug.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Sept.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Oct.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Nov.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Dec.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Av.	172.50	170.00	170.00	....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production —		All Companies		TOTAL		Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
	OPEN HEARTH	BESSEMER	ELECTRIC	ELECTRIC	Per cent	Per cent	
	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity	Net tons of capacity	Per cent	Per cent	
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,623,677	65.6	6,797,925	82.8	1,782,097
1953 Total	100,473,923	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	1,440,578
1954 Total	80,257,084	78.6	2,648,194	53.2	5,486,954	52.9	1,492,741
1955 Total	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,033	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	2,243,969
1956							
April	9,437,945	102.2	306,388	77.9	779,452	84.2	2,458,097
May	9,370,167	98.2	297,990	73.3	822,219	86.0	2,368,031
June	8,665,044	93.9	287,848	71.9	773,646	83.6	2,268,069
July	1,830,161	18.9	.....	.....	292,012	39.6	1,622,163
August	7,213,274	75.6	189,564	46.6	719,769	75.3	1,833,543
September	9,342,796	101.2	286,978	72.9	792,885	85.7	2,435,201
October	9,841,002	103.2	330,101	81.2	877,410	91.8	2,575,411
November	9,430,248	102.2	295,827	72.5	829,925	89.6	2,460,490
December	9,695,919	101.6	308,465	75.9	833,161	87.1	2,451,933
Total	102,840,585	91.6	3,227,997	67.4	9,147,567	81.2	2,203,828
1957							
January	9,829,691	99.0	294,839	77.1	884,232	86.5	2,485,048
February	8,898,671	99.3	277,682	80.4	810,853	87.8	2,496,801
March	9,442,164	95.1	275,156	71.0	871,754	85.2	2,390,310
April	8,820,328	91.8	231,731	62.6	762,721	77.1	2,287,828
May	8,842,707	89.1	201,864	52.8	747,752	73.1	2,210,457
June	8,498,903	88.4	210,915	57.0	681,584	68.9	2,189,138
July	8,077,000	81.3	195,000	51.0	624,000	61.0	2,013,000

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week	Beginning	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan. 7...	75.4	81.2	97.6	98.4	
Jan. 14...	74.3	83.2	98.6	96.4	
Jan. 21...	74.1	83.2	99.0	96.6	
Jan. 28...	75.6	85.0	100.4	97.6	
Feb. 4...	74.4	85.4	99.3	97.1	
Feb. 11...	74.4	86.8	99.1	97.7	
Feb. 18...	74.6	89.1	98.8	97.8	
Feb. 25...	73.6	90.8	98.8	96.0	
Mar. 4...	70.7	91.9	99.9	94.2	
Mar. 11...	69.3	92.9	100.0	93.8	
Mar. 18...	67.6	94.2	100.6	93.5	
Mar. 25...	68.1	93.7	99.5	92.4	
Apr. 1...	69.1	94.4	99.6	90.6	
Apr. 8...	68.0	95.3	97.7	90.3	
Apr. 15...	68.0	94.6	100.9	90.4	
Apr. 22...	68.6	94.6	100.2	88.7	
Apr. 29...	68.7	95.6	100.5	87.0	
May 6...	69.4	96.6	96.4	86.7	
May 13...	70.9	97.2	95.2	84.2	
May 20...	71.8	96.9	95.3	86.4	
May 27...	71.2	96.4	97.3	88.0	
June 3...	70.2	95.8	96.3	87.5	
June 10...	73.2	94.7	96.7	86.5	
June 17...	72.3	96.0	93.4	85.2	
June 24...	72.1	95.0	93.0	84.0	
July 1...	65.8	71.1	84.9	78.5	
July 8...	60.0	85.9	12.3	78.7	
July 15...	64.3	91.2	12.9	79.3	
July 22...	65.3	91.0	14.6	79.4	
July 29...	64.2	90.7	17.0	79.4	
Aug. 5...	64.0	86.9	16.9	79.8	
Aug. 12...	64.0	89.4	57.5	81.9	
Aug. 19...	61.8	90.2	87.5	....
Aug. 26...	63.5	90.6	95.8	....
Sept. 2...	64.0	93.4	97.0	....
Sept. 9...	63.0	93.8	98.7	....
Sept. 16...	66.3	95.7	100.6	....
Sept. 23...	68.7	96.1	100.6	....
Sept. 30...	70.4	97.0	101.6	....
Oct. 7...	71.0	96.7	101.8	....
Oct. 14...	72.8	96.5	100.9	....
Oct. 21...	73.6	98.9	101.4	....
Oct. 28...	74.5	100.0	101.2	....
Nov. 4...	76.4	99.4	101.3	....
Nov. 11...	77.2	99.6	100.6	....
Nov. 18...	79.3	99.2	100.2	....
Nov. 25...	80.3	100.1	100.1	....
Dec. 2...	81.4	97.6	101.1	....
Dec. 9...	82.5	100.1	101.3	....
Dec. 16...	81.5	100.3	102.0	....
Dec. 23...	72.4	96.9	94.3	....
Dec. 30...	77.6	95.7	97.3	....

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	net tons		Total Capacity	% of capacity
	Pig Iron	Ferromanganese & Spiegeleisen		
1947				
Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.1
1949				
Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	678,896	65,489,168	91.5
1951				
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,880	745,381	71,233,261	92.8
1952				
Ttl. Yr.	61,528,668	629,926	62,158,594	84.2
1953				
Total	74,987,721	856,038	75,843,759	95.5
1954				
Total	59,119,982	668,735	59,888,717	71.9
1955				
Jan.	6,466,962	67,049	6,534,011	96.9
Apr.	6,359,977	64,713	6,424,690	95.4
May	6,769,326	61,099	6,830,425	96.4
June	6,495,080	48,735	6,543,815	94.7
July	6,359,393	61,166	6,420,559	96.3
Aug.	6,649,540	71,902	6,721,442	95.5
Sept.	6,658,978	49,788	6,708,766	97.3
Oct.	6,905,280	59,993	6,965,273	97.6
Nov.	6,886,649	62,841	6,949,490	97.9
Dec.	6,907,697	65,349	6,973,046	97.7
Total	77,114,073	868,753	77,982,826	95.7
1956				
Jan.	6,985,945	63,619	7,049,564	97.1
Feb.	6,539,199	65,618	6,604,817	97.3
Mar.	6,983,877	65,656	7,049,533	98.5
Apr.	6,960,333	63,740	7,024,073	96.9
May	6,978,102	47,949	7,026,051	96.9
June	6,837,608	46,981	6,884,589	91.4
July	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	15.2
Aug.	6,196,669	61,648	6,258,317	70.8
Sept.	6,978,064	59,584	7,037,648	98.7
Oct.	7,245,650	69,909	7,315,559	100.8
Nov.	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,071	100.1
Dec.	7,268,743	65,841	7,334,584	101.0
Total	75,301,134	664,341	75,965,475	88.9
1957				
Jan.	7,209,547	72,826	7,282,373	98.8
Feb.	6,596,133	61,973	6,658,106	100.0
Mar.	7,179,100	67,779	7,246,879	96.3
Apr.	6,810,102	60,784	6,870,886	96.3
May	6,879,881	65,566	6,945,447	94.2
June	6,593,326	66,266	6,659,592	93.3

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

Period	(Short Tons)		For Own Use
	Total	For Sale	
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Mar.	127,460	98,926	28,534
Apr.	120,053	92,237	27,816
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	138,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705
Aug.	126,406	96,290	30,116
Sept.	140,843	107,622	33,221
Oct.	145,674	110,409	35,265
Nov.	152,381	116,908	35,473
Dec.	158,982	122,201	36,781
Total	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
1956			
Jan.	158,618	123,343	35,275
Feb.	165,398	128,598	36,800
Mar.	170,045	130,839	39,206
Apr.	163,708	125,015	38,693
May	178,227	142,025	36,202
June	164,661	129,147	35,514
July	117,984	96,350	21,634
Aug.	159,831	127,001	32,830
Sept.	155,046	121,705	33,341
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832
Nov.	164,114	126,900	37,214
Dec.	158,725	125,569	33,156
Total	1,931,987	1,512,290	416,697
1957			
Jan.	169,240	133,826	35,414
Feb.	154,932	121,667	33,265
Mar.	160,054	124,416	35,638
Apr.	162,498	124,549	37,949
May	164,575	125,431	39,144

Galvanized Sheet Shipments

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)		1957
	1954	1955	
Jan.	169,086	211,101	235,902
Feb.	167,433	199,408	205,048
Mar.	180,198	238,649	206,836
Apr.	205,312	239,001	198,585
May	201,671	235,962	206,657
June	200,456	246,940	238,996
July	214,349	205,211	.....
Aug.	207,113	241,863	276,048
Sept.	209,765	269,020	256,803
Oct.	209,498	260,010	278,637
Nov.	195,190	255,692	255,135
Dec.	205,561	261,640	239,173
Tot.	2,362,632	2,864,497	2,957,991

* Combined with August figures.

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNEPLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)		1957
	1956	1957	
Jan.	81,034	88,174	492,502
Feb.	77,877	63,040	407,008
Mar.	133,257	113,593	598,129
Apr.	138,556	130,037	554,575
May	70,282	34,292	354,204
June	84,371	32,783	466,060
July	81,005	.....	408,903
Aug.	72,400	.....	396,588
Sept.	92,394	.....	415,451
Oct.	70,510	325,408
Nov.	68,385	288,896
Dec.
Tot.	950,070	4,615,068

* Combined with August figures.

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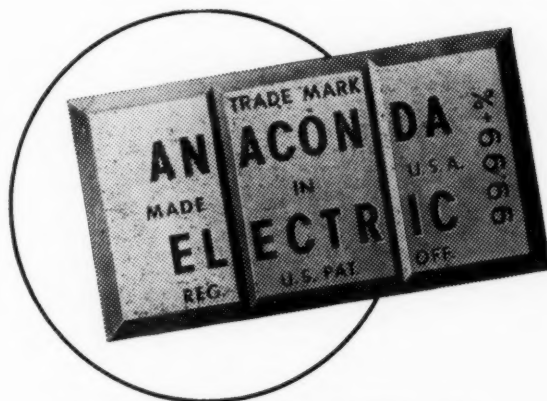
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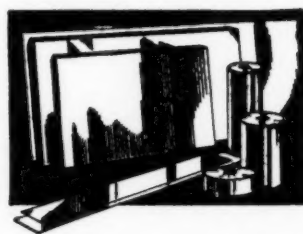
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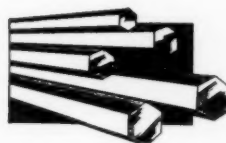


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